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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam [illegible] Ports, Places of Interest—Inland and on the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, [illegible] with a
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The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

Date of Sailing (Saturday at 5 P.M.)	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
30th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10513		
20th "	CHINA	7943		
27th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	8900
4th May	PENINSULAR	8294	HIMALAYA	8936
11th "	ARABIA	7958		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6422
25th "	MEDINA	7951		
1st June	ORIENTAL	8281	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	8294		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before noon on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12.30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on THURSDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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BOMBAY, 19th March, 1907.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,681	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,681	Boyer	25th May "

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MARCH 1st, 1907.

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Suez	400	640	320	480	200	480
Port Said	425	680	340	510	220	490
Marseilles						
Genoa	52	850	450	700	300	590
Liverpool	550	900	475	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	1950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	"	40	"	40	"

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1200.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†	Aston Hall	3,627	Feb. 12	Feb. 28	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
†	Methley Hall	3,491	" 22	Mar. 7	" 20	" 30
*	City of London	9,000	" 21	" 4	" 19	Apl. 16
†	City of Karachi	6,847	Mar. 7	" 13	" 24	Mar. 31
†	City of Carthage	5,524	" 11	" 22	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
†	Sutton Hall	4,490	" 19	Apl. 3	" 14	" 21
†	Wistow Hall	3,506	" 19	Mar. 29	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	6,847	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
*	City of Glasgow	9,000	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
†	Stafford Hall	3,506	May 7	June 8	June 19	June 28

[illegible] service.
[illegible] Stewardess,
[illegible] passengers.
[illegible] Particulars apply to—
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[illegible] AN (CITY AND HALL) LINES
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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 1st Apl.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KASARA	1,260	Thur. 4th Apl.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvis.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 5th Apl.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 1st April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,260 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th April, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,908 tons, sailing on or about 22nd April calling at Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

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G. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Cordi	15th May "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Guechi	15th June "

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ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Apr. 1907.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th May "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th June "

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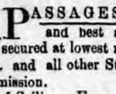

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	10th June
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing about
ASIA	3,611	J. Shanklin	5th May 1907.

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Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
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Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

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Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
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* GENERAL	2351	Muhbauer	19th April 1907.

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AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	M. Dabcovich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.
KORRBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bliaffer	31st March.
* † VORWAERTS	9990	R. Collelani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* P. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

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FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	28th April.

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TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	30th Mar	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd Apr	12th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	24th May
HOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.,
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Colombo.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHEAP PASSAGES PER S.S. "NIDDERDALE."

BOMBAY TO HULL, ON OR ABOUT 12TH APRIL.

COMFORTABLE ACCOMMODATION for about 25 Passengers in two Berthed Cabins fitted with Electric Lights and Fans.

Apply to—

W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per "HANSA" Line Steamer "SCHWARZENFELS," from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp and London, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, as per clause in the Bills of lading, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY, 27th March, 1907.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s. s. "YARRA," are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS, landed at No. 1 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge.

No Survey will be granted on goods removed from the landing Shed. Unless consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their claims for damage or shortage within THREE DAYS after the discharge of their respective Goods, no Survey will be granted.

L. BRICARD,
Agent, MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH, 1907.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 11th day of April, 1907, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Company's Registered Office, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1906.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherally Chinoy made by the Board in place of Mr. Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshaw resigned.
4. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint two Auditors for the currrent year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE AND CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 10, FORBES STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH, 1907.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 11th proximo to 26th idem (both days inclusive).

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of a MUNICIPAL AUDITOR, under Section 136 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, will be received by the undersigned up to 5 P.M. on the 22nd day of April, 1907. The appointment will be for the official year ending 31st March, 1908, but will be renewable annually at the pleasure of the Corporation. The maximum remuneration payable is Rs. 5,000 per annum.

Applicants should state age and qualifications and remuneration expected, and send *copies only* of certificates.

R. P. MASANI,
Ag. Municipal Secretary.

BOMBAY, 23TH MARCH, 1907.

MUNICIPALITY of BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on MONDAY, the 15th day of April, 1907, for LAYING 32ND CAST IRON PIPES and specials below the bed of the Kurla Creek and other contingent works.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 28TH MARCH, 1907.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RICE and GHEE, for the P. and O. S. N. Company's Steamers at Bombay, for a period of 3 or 6 Calendar months from 1st April, 1907, will be received up to NOON on the 30th March, 1907, by the Company's Superintending Purser, at the Mazagon Dockyard, who will provide information.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co

BOMBAY, 26TH MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application has been made to me for the issue of DUPLICATE SHARE CERTIFICATES in lieu of those lost, stolen or mislaid, and that unless objection be made within fourteen days from the date hereof, such Duplicate Certificates will be issued.

BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned 14 CERTIFICATES Numbered 894, 1399, 3000, 5004, 5005, 5335, 5443, 5493, 5533, 5616, 7032, 7921, 7959, and 8097, for together 22 SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY, last endorsed to JUMNADAS LULLOOBHOY, now deceased, have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said certificates in any way :—

Certificate No. 894, for 1 Share No. 7203, originally issued in the name of Sorabjee Manekji Mody.
Certificate No. 1399, for 1 Share No. 9221, originally issued in the name of W. M. Wood.
Certificate No. 3000, for one Share No. 3634, originally issued in name of Frank Chalk and Sophia Chalk, his wife.
Certificate No. 5004, for one Share No. 2858, originally issued in name of Hajee Rahimtoola Jewraj.
Certificate No. 5005, for one Share No. 2859, originally issued in name of Hajee Rahimtoola Jewraj.
Certificate No. 5335, for one Share No. 3811, originally issued in name of William Martin Wood.
Certificate No. 5443, for one Share No. 13,930, originally issued in names of Kallidas Megjee, Bapoobhoy Visram and Vithaldas Purshotam.
Certificate No. 5493, for one Share No. 3133, originally issued in names of Kallidas Megjee, Bapoobhoy Visram and Vithaldas Purshotam.
Certificate No. 5533, for one Share No. 15183, originally issued in names of Kalidass Megjee, Bapoobhoy Visram and Vithaldas Purshotam.
Certificate No. 5616, for one Share No. 12737, originally issued in names of Kallidas Megjee, Bapoobhoy Visram and Vithaldas Purshotam.
Certificate No. 7032, for one Share No. 16077, originally issued in name of Jumnadas Lallcobhoy.
Certificate No. 7921 for 5 Shares No. 18466 to 18470, originally issued in name of Bapoji Pestonji Kharas.
Certificate No. 7959, for 4 Shares No. 9174 to 9177, originally issued in name of Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik.
Certificate No. 8097, for 2 Shares No. 8933 and 8934, originally issued in name of Jumnadas Lullcobhoy.

ગોકળદાસ માધવ,
i.e., LODK BEBAI,
JAMIETRAM JIVANRAM,
Executors of the late
JUMNADAS LULLOOBHOY.

BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH, 1907.

THACKER'S
NEW LIST
OF FICTION.

Paper, Re. 1-12. Cloth, Rs. 2-4.

The Fighting Chance. By Roberts W. Chambers.
In the Cause of Freedom. By Arthur W. Marchmont.
Running Water. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Expensive Miss Du Cane. By S. Macnaughton.
The Flare of the Footlights. By Horace Wyndham.
The Far Horizon. By Lucas Malet.
The Luck of the Leura. By Mrs. Campbell Praed.
The Beloved Vagabond. By W. J. Locke.
The Baxter Family. By Alice and Claude Askew.
Sir Nigel. By Canon Doyle.
Venus and the Woodman. By Vincent Brown.
His People. By R. B. Cunninghame Graham.
White Fang. By Jack London.
Old Fireproof. By Owen Rhoscomyl.
Life's Shop Window. By Victoria Cross.
The Diamond Ship. By Max Pemberton.
The Confessions of a Climber. By Lucas Cleeve.
The Soul Stealer. By Ranger Gull.
The Sins of Society. By Father Bernard Vaughan.
In the Days of the Comet. By H. G. Wells.
The Red Burgee. By Morley Roberts.
Jack Derringer. By Basil Lubbock.
The House of Cobwebs. By George Gissing.
A Maid and Her Money. By J. S. Fletcher.
Selma. By Lucas Cleeve.
Councils of the Night. By Lucas Cleeve.
Rezanov. By Gertrude Atherton.
Sir John Constantine. By A. T. Quiller-Couch.
Spanish Necklace. By B. M. Croker. (Cloth only Rs. 2-3.)
Sophy of Kravonia. By Anthony Hope.

USE DICHROIC INK.
AGENTS,
THACKER & CO., LD.

NOW READY.
THACKER'S
INDIAN DIRECTORY
1907.
Official, Legal, Educational, Professional and Commercial.
RS. 25-0.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 5th April, 1907, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business :—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheets, and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended respectively the 30th June and 31st December, 1906.

2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1906.

3rd. To appoint two directors in place of those who are retiring by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint 2 Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.

The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ld.

P.S.:—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th inst. to the 8th prox. (both days inclusive).

BOMBAY, 22ND MARCH, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Executors of the late HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, has STARTED a NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, under the name of HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & Co., at No. 11, Esplanade Cross Road, Opposite the Police Commissioner's Office. Their shop has been stocked with a large and varied consignment of the best class of Goods in every department and Expert Cutters have been engaged. All orders will be promptly executed and every satisfaction in the execution of orders is guaranteed.

ECONOMY IN CABLING.

THE MAXIMUM LIMIT CARD of a MILLION MILLIONS CYPHER WORDS. The only Complete 12 Figure Code in Existence, Figures Ranging from 0 to 9. Simple as ABC. Price £5-5 for two copies, subsequent copies £1-1 each.

TYBO.—The only Code that can express any Phrase in the English Language. Price £10-10 per Copy.

THE PANTELEGRAPHY PUBLISHING CO., LD, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS : L. B. COATES & Co., 103, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
Tournament Manager.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Ash Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thans Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pagrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Garnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twings, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Sangeet Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS,

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Thirty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE following notification appeared in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of Thursday, the 7th March instant, para. 21, pages 445 to 450 :—

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1907.

No. C.W.-643—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Indian Electricity Act, III of 1903, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the following license under the aforesaid Act being granted to Messrs. Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and Ruttonji Jamsetji Tata for supply of Electrical Energy in Bombay :—

BOMBAY (HYDRO-ELECTRIC) LICENSE, 1907.

License granted by the Government of Bombay under the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, in respect of the City and Island of Bombay to Dorabji Jamsetji Tata, Esq., and Ruttonji Jamsetji Tata, Esq., both of Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the supply of energy to the public.

Short title. 1. This license may be cited as "The Bombay (Hydro-Electric) License, 1907."

2. This license is to be read and construed as subject in all respects to the provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1903, herein referred to as "the Act," and the several words, terms and expressions to which by the Act and the Rules there-under meanings are assigned shall have in this license the same respective meanings, provided that in this license—

Interpretation.

The expression "the licensee" shall mean and include the said Dorabji Jamsetji Tata and Ruttonji Jamsetji Tata, and their permitted assigns.

The expressions "first annexure," "second annexure," "third annexure," and "fourth annexure" shall mean the first, second, third and fourth annexures to this license, respectively.

The expression "deposited map" shall mean the plan of the area of supply deposited by the licensee with the Local Government in pursuance of the terms of this license.

The expression "deposited map of route of transmission" shall mean the plan showing the districts in which, and the route by which, the aerial transmission lines outside the area of supply will be placed, and which are deposited by the licensees with the Local Government.

The expression "the Corporation" shall mean the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay for the time being.

The expression "other licensees" shall mean any person or persons, other than the licensees, at the date of this license duly authorized by license under the Act to supply energy to the public within the area of supply, or who may hereafter be authorized by license to generate and supply energy for the purposes of traction on the tramways of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited.

3. This license shall come into force and have effect upon the day when the notification confirming this license is published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, which date is referred to in this license as "the commencement of this license.

Commencement of License.

4. The area of supply shall be the whole of the area described in the first annexure, which said area is more particularly delineated upon the deposited map and thereon bounded by a red line, but excluding therefrom every cantonment, fortress, arsenal, factory dockyard, camp, building or other place in the occupation of Government for Naval or Military purposes, situate within or partly within such area.

Area of supply.

5. When the soil of any street in the area of supply is vested in the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, but such Trustees are not the authority responsible for the repair of such street as referred to in Section 13 of the Act, the licensees shall nevertheless serve upon the said Trustees, as well as upon the proper repairing authority, the notice required by the said Section 13 previous to the execution of any works involving the placing of any works in, under, over, along or across such street and the provisions of the said Section 13 shall apply as if the said Trustees were also the authority responsible for the repair of such street.

Provision in respect of streets on Port Trust Land.

6. Unless herein otherwise expressly provided, energy shall be supplied under this license only—

Purposes of supply.

I. For power—

(*a*) To other licensees for their own purposes and in bulk.

(*b*) To Factories within the meaning of the Indian Factories Act 1881, and to any Railways previously approved by the Local Government ; provided that the licensees shall not supply any such Factory or Railway as aforesaid unless such Factory or Railway, as the case may be, shall require not less than 500,000 units per annum, such amount being the *bona fide* average computed annual consumption of such Factory or Railway.

Provided that in regard to supply under sub-section (*a*) the licensees shall not be under obligation to supply energy in bulk to other licensees for the purpose of enabling such other licensees to supply any consumer requiring more than 500,000 units per annum calculated as aforesaid. And provided that no supply by the licensees under the powers contained in sub-section (*b*) shall be open to question as between the licensees and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, if the licensees shall have given previous notice in writing to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, of their intention to make such supply and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, shall not for thirty days after delivery of such notice at their office in Bombay have objected in writing, and provided that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, shall not be entitled to take any objection except upon the ground that the consumer intended to be supplied does not fall within the scope or does not fulfil the conditions of sub-section (*b*).

II. For lighting—

The energy supplied under this license to any consumer for power may be used by such consumer for lighting his premises, provided that the energy used by such consumer for such lighting purposes shall not in any year exceed twenty per cent. of the total amount of energy supplied to such consumer, and, save as aforesaid, the licensees shall not supply energy for lighting purposes except by agreement with the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited.

In the event of any dispute arising between the licensees and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, by reason of any objection by the latter to any supply by the licensees under sub-section (1) (*b*) of this clause, or in regard to the interpretation of the terms of this clause, such dispute shall be referred to an Arbitrator appointed by the Local Government, whose decision shall be final.

Works and System of Supply. 7. The systems which may be adopted for the supply of electrical energy under this license are the following :—

(1) (*a*) A continuous current direct supply at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts between the adjacent conductors of a three-wire system, the intermediate conductor being connected to earth at the transforming station, but insulated at all other parts.

(*b*) A continuous current direct supply at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts between the conductors of a two-wire-system.

(*c*) A continuous current direct supply at a pressure not exceeding 600 volts for power purposes where the approval of the Local Government is given.

(II) (*a*) A low pressure alternating current three-phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 250 volts between phases at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second.

(*b*) A high pressure alternating current three-phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 3,000 volts and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second for power purposes where the approval of the Local Government is given.

(III) An extra high pressure alternating current three-phase supply at a pressure not exceeding 20,000 volts between phases and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second, the neutral point of the transformers being, with the approval of the Local Government and the concurrence of the Telegraph Authority, connected to earth.

(IV) Extra high pressure alternating current three-phase aerial transmission lines at a pressure not exceeding 60,000 volts between phases and at a frequency of 50 complete periods per second for power purposes where the approval of the Local Government is given.

connecting the Generating Station outside the area of supply mentioned in clause 10 with the Receiving Station to be situated within the same area, the neutral point of the generators being, with the approval of the Local Government and the concurrence of the Telegraph Authority, connected to earth.

Provided always that it shall be lawful for the Local Government from time to time to issue regulations dealing with the above systems or to authorise other system to be adopted for the purposes of this license.

The mains and distributing mains and service lines within the area of supply shall either be under-ground or aërial lines, provided always that nothing in this license shall be deemed to empower the licensees to place aërial lines (including the aërial lines mentioned in sub-clause IV of this clause) along or across any street unless and until the Local Government, after consulting the local authority, has communicated to the licensees a general approval in writing of the position and methods of construction of such lines. The aerial transmission lines described in sub-clause (iv) of this clause shall, in so far as the same will be within the area of supply, be placed according to the alignment indicated by a blue line on the deposited map and shall be erected, constructed and maintained by the licensees in strict conformity with the rules in that behalf for the time being in force under the Act.

The licensees shall at their own cost erect and maintain sufficient guard wires at all places where any wires or mains of the licensees shall be placed so as to cross above or be liable to fall upon or be blown on to the electric-conductors of any Tramway.

8. In pursuance of the provisions of Section 12, Sub-section (4) of the Act the licensees are hereby, specially authorised to break up the streets not repairable by the Local Government or by a local authority, which are mentioned in the second annexure to this license, and also the railways and tramways which are mentioned in the said annexure, so far only as concerns level-crossings and parts of the railways or tramways running along the highway on the level.

Power to break up Private Streets, Railways and Tramways.

9. Where the exercise of the powers of the licensees will involve the placing of any works alongside any rail of any existing tramway of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, the provisions of Sections 14, 15 and 16 of the Act shall with any necessary modifications apply and have effect as if such works were placed over or under such tramway.

Protection for existing tramways of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd.

10. For the purpose of conveying and transmitting energy to the area of supply the licensees may upon obtaining from the Governor-General in Council such (if any) of the powers referred to in Section 35 of the Act as may be necessary, and from the Local Government the general approval required by Section 17 of the Act, place aerial transmission lines from a Generating Station constructed or to be constructed near Khopoli in the Karjat Taluka of the Kolaba Collectorate, to and up to a Receiving Station to be constructed on some site within the area of supply but not being outside the limits defined by a green line on the deposited map. The said aerial transmission lines outside the area of supply or to be placed according to the alignment indicated by a blue line on the deposited map of route of transmission or such other alignment as may be required by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Transmission lines from Generating Station.

The licensees are also authorised for the purposes of this clause to cross the navigable creeks and arms of the sea specified in the fourth annexure to this license.

11. The prices charged by the licensees for energy supplied by them to any consumer shall not exceed those stated in that behalf in the third annexure, or, in the case of a method of charge approved by the Local Government such maximum as the Local Government shall fix on approving the method. Nevertheless the licensees may (subject to the provisions of Section 23 of the Act) enter into special contracts for the supply of energy.

Maximum Charges.

12. The licensees shall, as soon as conveniently may be but not later than nine months after the registration of the Company contemplated by clause 15 hereunder, publish by advertisement in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in three local daily newspapers, the detailed conditions under which they propose to supply energy under this license and inviting applications for such supply upon a date therein mentioned not later than four weeks from the date of the first publication of such advertisement. Applications for supply of energy shall be dealt with by the licensees in priority according to the date of their receipt on or subsequent to such date as aforesaid but so nevertheless that the licensees shall be entitled to require proof or security that the applicant for supply will be able to carry out the contract sought for by him, and that in the event of two or more applications being received simultaneously the licensees may select the application or applications seeking for the longer term contract or contracts.

Applications for supply of power.

13. The licensees shall not be under any obligation, under Section 21 of the Act, to supply more energy than is consistent with their obligation to maintain a constant supply to consumers, due regard being had to the capacity of the licensees' water-storage ; but, in addition, they may supply to consumers willing to take energy on condition of a surplus being available.

Limits of Licensees' obligation to supply energy.

14. The option of purchasing the undertaking accorded to the Corporation and the Local Government by Section 7 of the Act shall be exercisable at the end of the period of 42 years computed from the commencement or this license and at the end of every subsequent period of 10 years during the subsistence of this license.

Purchase of Undertaking.

15. At any time after the commencement of this license the licensees may, with the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, transfer the whole of their undertaking in respect of which this license is granted (including all lands, buildings, works, materials and plant of the lincensees) to a Company to be formed and registered in Bombay in accordance with the law in force in British India or in England under the English Companies Act, having authority to take over the said undertaking and to exercise the powers and perform the obligations given to or imposed upon the licensees under this license and the Act and Rules made under the Act, and on such transfer the rights, powers and authorities, obligations and liabilities of the licensees shall be transferred to and shall be exercised by and shall attach to such Company to be formed as aforesaid.

Transfer.

16. The provisions contained in caluses 8, 9, 10 and 13 of the schedule to the Act shall not be deemed to be incorporated in and form part of this license, and the other provisions of the schedule shall only be deemed to be incorporated in this license so far as they are not inconsistent with its terms.

17. The licensees shall not generate energy otherwise than by water power for the purposes of the supply contemplated by this license ; provided that they may use other power for subsidiary purposes not being in substitution for or augmentation of hydro-electric generation.

FIRST ANNEXURE.

Area of Supply.

The City and Island of Bombay as constituted at the commencement of this license, excluding therefrom every Cantonment, Fortress, Arsenal, Factory, Dockyard, Camp, Building or other place in the occupation of Government for naval or military purposes.

SECOND ANNEXURE.

List of streets and roads not repairable by the Local Government or by a Local Authority and of Railways and Tramways which may be opened or broken up by the licensees in pursuance of the special powers granted by this license.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD A.

Alibag Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore) ; Apollo Street Cross Lane ; Arthur Bunder Road (from Colaba Causeway to Custom House) ; Bake-house Cross Lane ; Bank Street Cross Lane ; Bhaynagar Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore) ; Boree Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore) ; British Hotel Lane ; Beef Lane ; Cambay Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore) ; a road (from Colaba Road to Hospital) ; Duxbury Lane ; Dwarkadas Cross Lane ; Jamnagar Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore) ; King Lane ; Mandvi Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore) ; Maruti Cross Lane ; 1st Pasta Lane (from Colaba Road to Railway Compound) ; 2nd Pasta Lane ; 3rd Pasta Lane (from Colaba Road to Railway Compound wall) ; Pitha Cross Lane ; Queen's Road Bandstand (from Church-gate Street Station to Bandstand including) ; Rajapur Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore ; a (cross) Road leading to Wodehouse Road to Railway Compound ; Tulsi Pipe Lane Road ; Uran Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore) ; Varavel Street (from Frere Road to sea-shore) ; Victoria Bunder Road (from Colaba Road to sea-shore) ; a footpath (a part along sea-shore from Marine Lines Station to Wodehouse Road, a part of it goes into C & D Wards) ; Willoughby Road (from Welling Street to Queen's Road) ; Carnegy Road (from Welling Street to Queen's Road) ; Cooperage Road (from Wodehouse Road to Band Circle) ; a Cross Lane (from Wodehouse Road to the sea, south of the Parsee Sanitarium).

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD B.

Bhandari Cross Street ; Bhaji Pala Cross Lane ; Bibijan Street ; Chambarwada Cross Lane ; Chinch Bandar Cross Lane ; Cooliwada Lane No. 1 ; Cooliwada Lane No. 2 ; Cooliwada Lane No. 3 ; Cooliwada Lane No. 4 ; Coombharwada 3rd Cross Lane ; Coombharwada 4th Cross Lane ; Esplanade Cross Lane ; Malet Road ; New Bengalpura Cross Lane ; Nowroji Hill North side ; Nowroji Hill 1st Road (running North South) ; Nowroji Hill 2nd Road (running North South) ; 1st Nowroji Hill Road ; 2nd Nowroji Hill Road ; 3rd Nowroji Hill Row ; 4th Nowroji Hill Row ; 1st Nowroji Hill Street ; Old Nagpada ; Old Nagpada Cross Lane ; Piru Lane ; Prince's Dock ; Pydhoni 1st Cross Lane ; Pydhoni 2nd Cross Lane ; Mahomed Khan Pakhadi ; Victoria Dock ; Merewether Dock ; Argyle Road ; Frere Road Extension ; Manson Road ; Nagpur Street ; Masjid Siding Road ; Port Trust New Road.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD C.

Agiari Street (Bhendy Bazar) ; Assembly Lane ; Bhai Jivanji's Lane ; Bhandarwada Cross Lane ; Fopal Wadi (on Bhuleshwar) ; Fopal Wadi (on Kalbadevi) ; Kitchen Garden ; Ladi Wadi (Old Hanuman) ; Malharao Wadi ; New Wadi ; Panchayet Wadi ; Patak Wadi ; Popat Wadi ; Shekait Lane ; 1st Sonapur Cross Lane ; Zaoba's Oart ; Anant Wadi ; Antoba Wadi (Lohar Street) ; Ardesher Dudy Cross Lane ; Bhaskar Lane ; Bhang Wadi ; Cavel Lane ; Charni Wadi ; Chewoolwadi (Kolbhat) ; Dady Santook Lane ; Dhaswadi (Thakurdwar) ; Dhaswadi (Dhobitalao) ; Ganeshwadi (Sheik Memon Street) ; 2nd Ganeshwadi (Sheik Memon Street) ; Jamboolwady (east of Kalkadevi) ; Karelwadi ; 2nd Khatter Alli ; Khanderao Wadi ; Kolbhat Wadi ; Kolbhat Wadi Cross Lane ; 3 Kolbhat Lane ; Mahadoo Shanker Sett Lane ; Maruti Lane or Full-Gulli ; Mirchi Market Lane ; Nanabhoy Byramji Oart ; Old Hanuman 1st Cross Lane ; Old Hanuman 2nd Cross Lane ; Ovalwadi ; Ropa Lane ; 2nd Shekadi Lane ; Santook Lane ; Takwadi ; Telwadi ; Vithoba Lane ; Wadia's Chawls.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD D.

Banam Hall Lane ; Banganga Cross Lane ; Bawankhani Lane ; Bhatwadi ; Bhatwadi 1st Lane ; Bhatwadi 2nd Lane ; Borebhat Lane ; Chikalwadi Cross Lane ; 5th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road) ; 6th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road) ; 7th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road ; 8th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road) ; 9th Cross Lane (between Grant Road and Falkland Road) ; Dammer Cross Lane ; Forjett Street Cross Lane ; Khandewadi Cross Lane ; Kelawadi ; Khamballa Hotel Lane ; Khotachiwadi Lane near the junction of Dammer Lane and French Road ; Mangel Wadi Mahaluxmi Temple Lane ; Mount Pleasant Road Cross Lane ; Mugbat Cross Lane ; Mullakwadi ; Narayen Dabholker Cross Lane ; Napean Sea Road Cross Lane ; Nickdawadi Oart Paper Mill Lane ; Pimplewadi Cross Lane ; Road leading to Parsee Tower of Silence ; Road leading to Tower of Silence Cross Lane ; Sleater Road Cross Lane ; Tardeo Cross Lane ; Vilayati Fanaswadi ; Walkeshwar Cross Lane ; 1st Cross Lane (between Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road) ; 2nd Cross Lane (between Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road 3rd Cross Lane (between Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road ; 4th Cross Lane (between Falkland Road and Khetwadi Back Road) ; Khatterally Lane.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD E.

Byculla Tank Pacady ; Chinchpokli Cross Lane ; Cooliwada Lane ; DeLisle Road Cross Lane ; Ghellabhoy Street ; Gunpowder Lane (passage to Dockyard Road) ; Guzri Bazar Lane ; Lane leading from Jetha Street to Sanderdas Mill ; Love Lane Cross Lane ; Madanpura Lane ; Mahomedan Street Race Course ; Mahtarpakadi Lane ; Mount Pacady Lane : Mount Road Cross Lane ; Nesbit Road Cross Lane ; Oondria Street Cross Lane ; Sunder Lane ; Temker Street Cross Lane.

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD F.

Lane (from Parel Chawl Road to Parel Tank) ; Lane (from Parel Tank Road to Sewri Road at Jakari Bunder) ; Lane (from Parel Village to the Compound wall of Government House) ; Lane (from Parel Village to Parel Village Road) ; Lane (from Bhoiwada Road to Sewree Road) ; Lane (from Naigam Road to Sewri Cross Road) ; Lane (from Naigam Road to Naigam Cross Road) ; Lane (from Matunga Road to Matunga Field) ; Lane (from Matunga Road to Salt Pans) ; Lane (from Matunga Road to private Passage B) ; Lane (from Sion Road to G. I. P. Railway) ; Lane (from Parel Chawl to Gas Co.'s Factory), Lane) from Arthur Road to Kalachowki Road), Matunga Lepers' Asylum Ghoar Gully (from Suparibag Road to Government Gate), Lane (from Bhoivada Road to private Passage A).

LIST OF PRIVATE STREETS IN WARD G.

Balla Mia's Gully ; Bazar Gully ; Bhautaz Gully ; Bhoget gully ; Bhundar Gully ; Bhundar Khade Gully ; Bhundarawada Gully ; Chuner Gully ; Chamhar Gully ; Chowni Cross Gully ; Chowni Gully ; Chan Gully ; College Cross Gully ; College Gully ; Combhar Gully ; Dadar Gully ; Dharvi Cross Gully ; Dharlvi Gully ; Dhobiwada Gully ; Dhun Mill Gully ; Dhun Mill street ; Dyeing Mill gully ; Gully (from Mahim Bazar Road to sea-shore No. 1) ; Gully (from Mahim Bazar Road to sea-shore No. 2) ; Gully (from Mahim Bazar Road to sea-shore No. 3) ; Gaiwadi Gully ; Gopi-tank Gully No. 1 ; Gopi-tank Gully No. 2 ; Hasaallee Tank Gully ; Jambli Tank Street ; Jamboo Gully No. 1 ; Jamboo Gully No. 2 ; Kair Gully ; Khade Tank Gully ; Khot Gully ; Lane (from Elphinstone Road to Dhun Mill Gully) ; Lane (from Dyeing Mill to Parbhadevi Road ; Lane (from Chowai Gully to Parbhadevi) ; Lane (from Parbhadevi to DeLisle Road) ; Lohar Chall Gully ; Lohar Chall Street (No. 1) ; Lohar Chall Street (No. II) ; Mahim Bazar Lane ; Mahim Durga Street ; Maji Gully ; Mogul Gully ; Moree Gully ; Nartalla Gully ; Naska Tank Gully ; Orphanage Scottish School Gully ; Palkee Gully ; Par Gully ; Portuguese Church Street ; Parbhadevi Gully (No. I) ; Parbhadevi Gully (No. II) ; Sonapur Gully ; Tod Gully ; Woollen Mill Gully ; Khed Gully ; (No 1) ; Parbhadevi Gully ; Khed Gully (No. 2).

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

(1) Level Crossings on the Main Line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in Arthur Road, Clerk Road, Curry Road, Elphinstone Road, Dadar Road, and Matunga Road.

(2) Level Crossings on the Main Line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, in Mori Road, Matunga Road, Dadar Road, Elphinstone Road, DeLisle Road, Hains Road, Clerk Road (Mahaluxmi), Arthur Road, Queen's Road, (Chaupati) and Church-gate Station.

(3) Level Crossings on Goods Sidings at Wari Bunder belonging to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and in Lower Colaba Road Belonging to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and in Lower Colaba Road, Colaba Cross Road and Frere Road (Wari Buncer, Musjid and Carnac Bunder) belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.

(4) So much of the Tramways of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, as is laid along any street.

THIRD ANNEXURE.

In this annexure the expression unit shall mean the energy contained in a current of 1,000 Amperes flowing under an electromotive force of one voltn during one hour.

The following are the maximum prices which the licensees are entitled to charge :—

Section 1.

I. For Power—

(*a*) A standard charge for service at the rate of Rs. 10 per electrical horse-power, per quarter annum, for the supply to which the licensees are required of same provision, and

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

(from Frere Road to sea-shore) ; Maruti Cross Lane

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent but at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MADOKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

CYCLISTS :—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER Tyre. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents :—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Rs. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required. Dr. J. L. Pushong of Lucknow writes.—"In cases of 6 and 8 years' duration it proved a marvel remedy." Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flowers. Fresh supply just received. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL ORAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DHEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in Oil on Photographic Basis a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wai.—Apply to BAPOO SHEKKAR.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE Co., 33, Churchgate Street Branch, Colaba Causeway.

"GUNG" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, which being powerful irritants to the kidneys and other vital organs, ruin the whole system. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co. Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 3, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort Bombay. Established 1872.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchases. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 6033. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 6048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Re. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 4. Post free.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad Postal and Telegraphic information, Steamer and Mail Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas (Annual Subscription Rs. 8 including Postage.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Mail Mail Budget" " also, containing all the information of the week carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 10, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Mofussil Rs. 12 and Rs. 8 respectively, Foreign Subscription Rs. 14 and Rs. 9 respectively. Specimen Copy Free Post Free.

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INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Stock, To Order. Or Repaired.

Real Handsewn Boots, from Rs. 4-8; Shoes, Rs. 3-12 Slippers Rs. 2-4.

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Taxidermy Work of Every Description Undertaken

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *March* 27.] [BOMBAY, *March* 28.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	85 7/8	¼	
3 do.	Rentes ...	94½		unchgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	101	1/16	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	65 1/8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	...	30 7/16	¼	
Do. do.	2 months' hence	30 7/16	¼	
Do. do.	in New York ...	66¾	1/16	
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·31¼		1¼
Do. do. do.	Berlin.	20·52		unchgd
Do. do. do.	New York.	4·83½		Since 17Jan
Discount Bank of England Rate.		5%		
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	5½%		unchgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	5%		unchgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½%		unchgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½%		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	...	3½%		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	...	4½%		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3½d. unchanged.

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50.00.000—

Rs. 5.50.000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 8.70.000 " " to Bombay.
" 6.00.000 " " to Madras.

Rs. 19.90.000 at 1s. 4 7/32 d.

Average rate of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·09

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. 4.40.000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 25.70.000 " " to Bombay.

Rs. 30.10.000 at 1s. 4 1/32 d.

Average rate of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 16·15.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. 59.70.000
Amount to be allotted next week... Rs. 50.00.000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Bills on Calcutta ... Rs. 1.60.000 at 1s. 4 1/4 d.
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 12.50.000 at 1s. 4 7/16 d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	Quiet
Futures	Steady
East Indian	Quiet
Manchester	Steady
Total Sales	6.000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 bales
Imports	26,000 bales
Mid-Americans	5·98+04
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown	111—16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·60	5·59	5·59	5·58
—02	unchanged	unchanged	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·58	5·56	5·54	5·53	5·52
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	+01	+01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 27.000 bales
Do. do. last year	... 17.000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 16.000
Do. to Continent ...	... ...

Spot Cotton,—10·95 unchanged

Futures.—Month of March, 9·30 — 07 | Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and to bulls unloading.
Do. do. July, 9·52 — 07 |

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10 1/16 unchanged
Futures—Month of May 10·17 — 05
Do. do. July 10·25 — 05

Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly—C.I.F. 5 1/16
Months—April-May. Sellers.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—29½ Old Terms—Mar.-April.
Tone of Wheat—London, Done Canal.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. ...Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore 44½ April/May—Dunkirk—Value —Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet but steady

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44 Apl.-May—Hamburg Done Canal
Tone of Linseed,—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7—¼

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F. India, 12s.
Months of Shipment—April, Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/11½ Value

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	... 37/3
" " Mutton Tallow	... 39/6
General tone of Tallow Auction	... Dull

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 bundle rupees	Rs. 1,650	Muscat	Madura	Mac Mackenzie and Co
2 " "	4,000	Bushire	do	do
1 " "	800	Debai	do	do
3 bundle Sovs half sovs and gold coins and rupees	5,988	Khowit	do	M S Sidrani
5 bundles rupees	9,700	Linga	do	Sundry Natives
20 " "	40,000	Bahrein	do	do
4 bundles silver coins	3,761	Bagdad	Dwarka	B Hayim
1 bundle rupees	2,000	Linga	Rahmani	A G & Akbar

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [29TH MARCH, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England	since 17th January	'07	5 per cent
Bank of Bombay	do. 7th March	'07	6 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 6th December	'06	9 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th January	'07	9 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	5,35,427
Other Deposits	3.58.284	.....
Sundries	48,903	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	4,48,297	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	47.326
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	4.63.732	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	7.34.552	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	7.32.545	.....
Bullion	.....	58.019
Balance with other Banks...	.....	1.53.495
Sundries	27.325	.....
Cash.....	.....	23.76.444

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly sales yesterday 50 lakhs was offered of which amount 19·90 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 3-32d. and 30·10 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 4 5-32d. tenderers at these rates receiving 15 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 59·70 lakhs and the amount advertised for sale next week is 50 lakhs. Extras are advised after the sales of 1·60 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1-8d. and 12·50 lakhs Transfers at 1s. 4 3-16d.

The mail of the 15th March brings £180,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay and £330,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :

Calcutta ...	Rs.	6.40.000
Bombay	"	14.60.000
Madras	"	4.40.000
Total...	Rs.	25.40.000

The mail of the 22nd March brings £480,000 silver and £120,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	7.50.000
Bombay	"	10.40.000
Madras	"	6.50.000
Total...	Rs.	24.40.000

The mail of the 29th March brings £140,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay and £120,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6.80.000
Bombay	"	8,70.000
Madras	"	6.00.000
Total...	Rs.	21.50.000

Money :—

Borrowers at 6½ per cent to the end of June. Bank of Bengal balance is down Re. 3 lacs.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 5/8 d. T. T. and 1s. 4 7/16 d. on demand the credit rate being firm at 1s. 4 1/2 d. for near delivery. A few bills have been offered to day but credits for the mail of 12th April were refused at 1s. 4 7/16 d. 3 months' sight. Later on bills were placed at 1s. 4 7/16 d. for 19th April 19th May delivery. The Market closes this evening for the Easter Holidays. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

T. T. on London	1s. 4	5/8 d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4	7/16 d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4	1/2 d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4	3/4 d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	173	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	154	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	143½	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	211	

Government Paper :—

This has been the settling day in the Government Paper market and a fairly large business has been done during the morning. The ready rate opened at 97½ but the bulls had some difficulty about finance and there were therefore moderate sellers for cash and the quotation at one time touched 97 3/16. When it was found that the settlement was nearly completed the market steadied again to the opening rate, viz 97½. The quotation for the next settlement never fell below 97½ and closes at 97 5/16 steady. We quote :—

Cash	97·	4
1st Settlement	97·	9

Bullion :—

The London silver market advanced ¼ yesterday to 30 1/16 ready and 30 5/16 for delivery in two months. New York is up ¼ at 66¾. Locally the market has been weak At opening ready bars were quoted at 78½ ex-duty and close 8 annas lower. A similar fall has occurred in forward rates which are noted below.—Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	78	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	78	3	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	77	14	0

COTTON STATISTCIS.

	Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts from 22nd to 27th March ...	93,520	57,864	+35,656
Receipts from 1st October to 27th Mar	1,843,010	1,819,739	+23,271
Shipments from 22nd to 27th March.			
Europe	34,278	15,952	+18,326
China	64,631	2,385	+62,266
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	98,909	18,317	+80,592
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27th Mar...			
Europe ...	572,914	504,670	+68,244
China	24,422	10,118	+14,304
Japan	351,653	273,753	+77,900
Coast Ports ...	32,999	18,202	+14,797
Total ...	981,988	806,723	+175,265
Afloat in harbour—			
Europe... ...	46,571	18,428	+28,143
China	19,342	4,304	+15,038
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 9th February 1907 —6,137 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st December 1906—6,615 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY,

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	3,247	254,643	372,596
Central India ...	4,906	87,006	93,966
Barsee and Nugger ...	6,454	125,005	93,214
Berars...	10,223	370,341	405,304
Central Provinces ...	10,959	253,609	273,828
Total Oomras...	40,799	1,080,603	1,226,910
Dhollera	9,511	125,569	75,164
Broach	22,747	116,767	149,874
Compta and Dharwar.	3,094	23,945	20,665
Westerns	153	6,501	5,457
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	13,239	414,641	280,585
Bengals. Rajputana...	2,410	45,059	19,681
Sind	444	12,764	27,920
Persian	154	1,302	1,215
American	969	14,205	9,293
Egyptian	.....	862	1,060
Other Sorts	.....	792	1,916
To'als ...	93,520	1,843,010	1,819,739

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

Early in the week there was a sharp decline in American markets, but the telegrams received here yesterday advised a recovery all round equal to about half of the previously reported fall. To-day there is again a slight drop in prices, and on the week rates are decidedly easier. In Liverpool there is little or no change since last Friday.

There is little of special interest to notice in the position at Home this week. Receipts at the Ports are falling off, as is only natural. The visible supply is very large, and the into-sight figures are far in advance of those of 1906. Spot sales in Liverpool have been small, but Manchester keeps steady.

The Home markets will be closed for the Easter holidays to-morrow, and will re-open on Tuesday next.

The following table gives the position of the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day (Thursday).

LIVERPOOL.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	5·99	5·98	unchgd.
Arrivals March.-Apl...	5·62	5·60	—02
Do. June-July	5·61	5·58	—03
NEW YORK.			
Spot ...	11·10	10·95	—15
Futures March ...	9·55	9·30	—25
Do. July ...	9·69	9·52	—17
NEW ORLEANS.			
Spot ...	10 1/8	11 1/16	—1/16
Futures May...	10·39	10·17	—22
Do. July...	10·49	10·25	—24

Since the completion of the March Settlements on Monday last the local market has been quiet, and beyond a fair demand for fine Broach for April delivery little business has transpired in contracts. Oomras, Muttia, and Bengals have been neglected, with the exception of a few sales to mills of fine Yeotmal for April delivery, and here and there an enquiry from shippers for small lines of fine M. G. Bengals for the same month. In ready cotton a moderate business has been done by exporters in Broach and high-class Oomras to complete this month's requirements, and good prices are offered for really suitable lots of the latter. Selection is becoming more difficult and there is a large stock of lower quality for which there is absolutely no demand. Coomptas are arriving in small quantities and are readily taken by Mills. Saw-ginned Dharwar has also commenced to arrive, and has been placed at about Rs. 248 though the quality is inferior.

Arrivals into Bombay have been large, and the deficiency in the total receipts reported last week has disappeared, a surplus now being shown of 24,000 bales to date.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	249	April.
Fine " " ...	253	May.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	215	do.
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon	202/3	do.
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	194/5	do.
Fine " Amraoti...	194/5	do.
Fine " Muttia ...	182/3	do.
F. G. " Khandeish...	173	do.
Fine " Khandeish ...	179	do.
Fine " Bengals ...	169	do.
Good Westerns ...	229/30	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	240	do.

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone ...	...	...	Dull.	
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	7,000	bales.
Total Imports ...	...	...	.....	

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·61	5·58	5·59	5·53	5·58
+01	—01	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd.
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·56	5·54	5·53	5·52	

unchanged.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 6 days ending yesterday :

Wheat	37,414	cwts
Linseed	114,600	"
Rapeseed	100,253	"
Gingellyseed	30,627	"
Poppyseed	7,571	"
Groundnuts	7,756	"
Castorseed	31,622	"
Rice..	118,812	"
Myrabollams	45,586	"
Cottonseed	141,414	"
Gram	6,350	"
Joowar..	36,060	"
Maize	73	"

FREIGHTS.

The market has ruled quiet during the past week and rates for some ports have declined 6d per ton. For April, May and June rates are quated at 14s to 16s according to port.

The following fixtures are reported this week :—

S. S. "Heathfield" to p. p. at 19s on dead weight March, April.
S. S. "Clan Farquhar" to p. p. at 14s. May.
S. S. "Glendhu" to p. p. at 14s 6d April loading.
S. S. "Chancellor" Bombay to Liverpool via Mediterranean port at 14s. April-May.
S. S. "Acara" Karachi to 2 p.p. at 15s. May-June.
S. S. "Auchencrag" Bombay to U. S. with Ore at 18s April.
S. S. "Griqua" Karachi to p.p at 15s.
S. S. "Chanda" to p. p. at 14s April.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market throughout the week has ruled quiet with a very moderate business doing. There have been some slight fluctuations and at the close we quote as under, with only a small enquiry.

Ready	... Rs.	7 4 6
Apl-May	... "	7 10 6

Rapeseed—

Has been steady with a fair enquiry at and about our quotations as given below. At the close the market is quiter,

Brown Cawnpore Apl.-May	... Rs.	7 9 0
Yellow Cawnpore "	... "	8 6 0
" Guzerat "	... "	8 8 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market has been quiet during the week with little doing, but closes rather steadier as under, though the demand is small.

Bold White 85 per cent	... Rs.	52 8 0
" 75 do.	... "	50 8 0
Black Kutni ...	... "	44 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	... "	55 8 0

CASTORSEED :—

Has ruled easier and prices are Re. 1 lower with business doing at Rs. 36-0-0.

COTTONSEED :—

The market has been easier and prices have given way to Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-8-0 with a fair enquiry.

GROUNDNUTS :—

Prices have declined about Rs. 2 per candy and the market is dull with little doing.

Ready Rs. 41 8 0

WHEAT :—

There is again no change to report in the position of this market which continues very quiet with little doing either by shippers or mills. We quote :—

White Delhi	... Rs.	4 6 6
White Karachi	... "	4 5 0

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

WHITE AND GREY GOODS.—There is no change to report in the markets for the goods. The demand continues small owing to the prevalence of plague in the districts.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market is much depressed owing to the utter absence of demand from Up-Country due to plague in the consuming districts. The tendency of the Home markets is to harden further, but fresh business does not result.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—In these goods the market is unchanged. The demand is very slack. Home prices remain firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTED GOODS—Since our last report there is no material change in the trade. Owing to the continuance of plague Up-country the demand is small.

DHOOTIES.—No change during the past week. The demand is becoming slacker day by day owing to plague. Home market remains firm. No business is reported.

METALS.

COPPER.—The Market has remained extremely quiet during the past week owing to the absence of demand from Up-country. Prices are unchanged.

YELLOW METAL.—Is also inactive, and there is little or no demand from the consuming centres. The stagnation is caused by the prevalence of plague.

COALS.

There has been practically no business passing in the last week. Sellers still ask high prices but buyers are of opinion that there will be a material decline in rates in the next month or two. We quote :—

		Rs.	
Cardiff	...	22	Per ton.
Dawson's West Hartley	...	17/8	"
Yorkshire	...	17/8	"
Watson's Hartley ...	...	17	"
Desherghur Bengal ...	...	16	"
Seebpore	...	15/8	"
Jardine	...	15/8	"
Hielger's Standard ...	...	15/4	"
Lawries Desherghur ...	...	16	"

PETROLEUM.

The market is firm and the rates current to-day for Kerosine oil of the undernoted brands are as follow :—

		Per pair.
Russian Rising Sun brand oil in tins...	Rs.	3 10 0
	[Per 8 gallons.	
" " " " "	loose, Rs.	3 0 0
	Per pair.	
Burmah Swan brand oil in tins	"	3 6 0
	Per 8 gallons.	
" " " "	loose ... Rs.	2 12 0
	Per case	
Anchor brand in cases	"	4 14 0
Silver light oil 150° in cases ...	"	5 2 0

SHARES.

The market is dull, and mill shares have continued to decline in prices, there being more sellers than buyers in the market. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at 1362½ and at the close are quiet at Rs. 1360. Bank of India have declined to Rs. 53. In miscellaneous companies Bombay-Burmahs have changed hands at 3650. Bombay Flour's have improved to 900. Cunidivid Oriental Life have changed hands at 150. Port Canning's have improved to 455. A lot of Bombay Telephones was placed during the week at Rs. 40. Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary Shares are quiet at Rs. 255, while transactions in Preference shares of the same company are reported at 265 and 267½. Treacher's have ruled between 592½ and 585. Shivrajpur Syndicate Marine Company's shares have changed hands at 73 1/2 and 75 1/2 while Central India Mining Co's shares are steady at 490. In Mill Companies Central India's have declined to 1910. Swadeshi's are quiet at 1450. Connoughts are quiet at 480. Currimbhai's at 1010. Crescent's are unchanged at 102 1/2. Century's have declined to 1665. Colaba Land and Mill shares to 955. David's have closed at 350, Empress shares have changed hands at 405.

Jamshed's have declined to 162¼. Kohinoor's have declined to 700, Manekji Petit's after touching 3240 have closed at 3290. Morarji's are quiet at 2675-C.D. Other mill shares are weak and transactions are limited M. Railway Companies Ahmedabad Dolka's have changed hands at 98. Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to 542½ and Tapti Valley's to 472½ in Press shares, Mofussil's have changed hands at 5871/2 ; while others are unchanged at previous quotations.

PASSENGER BY S. S. "YARRA."

THE following passengers will proceed to Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Coy's steamer "Yarra" on the 30th inst. from V. Dock No. I Shed. There will be the usual medical examination of the saloon passengers in the shed at 9 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be at the Princess Dock disinfecting shed, at 7-30 a. m. with all their baggage.

Colombo—Miss Davies, Miss Von Possner, Mrs. Mary, Mr. Steffen, Mr. and Mrs. Taft, Mr. W. Tyson, Mr. F. A. Ismailjee, Mr. M. B. Shaik Hussainbhai, Mr. E. John Valy, Mr. Florio Guiseppe, Mr. Simon, Messrs J. Abrankamy, Mr. Pongamis.

Koobe—Mr. M. Musabboy, Master Musabboy Mr. A. Cader.

Shanghai—Miss Lilian B. C. Ferrier.

Yokohama—Mr. B. Andre, Mr. T. F. Motiwalla, Mr. D. K. Dave.

Saigon—M

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The Bombay Gazette.
FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1907.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

As may be judged form the enormous length of our telegrams—which filled a page and a half and even then only summarised the speeches—there was a good deal of talk at Wednesday's meeting of the Supreme Council. Much, very much that was said need not have been. It served no good purpose. Still it did no harm. Liberty of speech is a certain safety-valve and unofficial members resorted to it to their hearts' content. So far as their references to the subject under discussion are concerned no fault could be found with them. Two or three members, however, delivered remarkably sound business-like speeches. Foremost among these was the criticism by Mr. Apcar on the Government's Railway policy, with special reference to the supply of rolling-stock. The honourable member accentuated the bitter cry which is going up in all parts of India concerning the shortage of waggons. He pleaded for a programme of expenditure on rolling-stock for a longer period than one financial year. "I can only say," observed Mr. Apcar, "that the trading community look with confidence to the means devised to prevent in the future the retardation of Railway progress, which is to mark the coming financial years. Such retardation is not permitted in England, the United States or Canada." We welcome Mr. Apcar's advocacy of reform and fully endorse his remarks. They will do much to strengthen the representations on the subject recently made to the Secretary of State by representatives of the Railway and more recently at the various Chambers of Commerce in India. Mr. Finlay was forced to acknowledge that the decision of the Secretary of State as to the reduction of expenditure was disappointing. But he urged that there was no alternative to obeying orders and therefore the Government could not do all it might desire. Yet as regards rolling-stock he assured honourable members that the Government of India recognised the necessity for energy and he added that for the present, unfortunately, no full remedy is possible. Rolling-stock takes time to build and all that can be done is to make full use of the existing stock. But they had the assurance of the Railway Board that they and all the railways concerned have to the last few months been doing and are now doing their utmost to mitigate the present inconvenience by removing any defects in the methods of working the traffic and to see that the fullest possible use is being extracted from every wagon at their disposal. As to the future, the figures given in the financial statement show that the Government are taking steps to make good the deficiency in rolling-stock. The provision under this head amounts to 568 lakhs. The corresponding amounts in the four previous years were 291, 292, 279 and 382 lakhs respectively.

His Excellency the Viceroy also referred to this most important subject, pointing out that it was well to remember that a shortage in rolling stock has often before now been the evidence of a sudden prosperity which it has been momentarily impossible to meet. However it is satisfactory to know that the representatives of commercial interests have brought home their views to Government with sufficient force and for the shortcomings which are shown to exist there is now a reasonable hope of fulfilment. Beyond this the replies of official members and of His Excellency the President contained nothing but an endorsement of the statements contained in Mr. Baker's formal exposition of the Budget. The only other point of interest to which reference was made was that concerning military expenditure, every pie of which seems to be satisfactorily accounted for. But the concluding remarks of the Viceroy were deserving of attention wherein he observed that, politically, India is in a transition state, that new and just aspirations are springing up amongst its people which the ruling Power must be prepared not only to meet but to assist. "A change is rapidly passing over the land and we cannot afford to dally and to my mind nothing would be more unfortunate for India than that the Government of India should fail to recognise the signs of the times. I have deemed it all important that the initiative of possible reforms should emanate from us. I have felt that nothing would be more mischievous to British administration in India in the future than a belief that its Government had acted on no conviction of their own, but simply in submission to agitation in this country and in accordance with instructions conveyed to them from home. If there has been misconception as to this, I hope I may be allowed this opportunity of correcting it." But His Excellency was discreet in making no definite promises.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

The attempts to misconstrue the motive underlying the action of the Caucus in the recent Municipal Election by the Justices are so persistent that it will not be out of place if we refer to them once again, more particularly in view of the Meeting which has been convened for next Wednesday. The determination to hold this Meeting pointedly suggests a deliberate desire to arouse and to inflame racial animosity; and, an equally deliberate determination to deny the true facts. That the general public admit the racial element in this affair we do not for a moment believe. The Racial cry has been engineered by one particular section of the native press only and in our view nothing in Indian Journalism could be more reprehensible than any efforts in this direction. For years past the proceedings of our Corporation have notoriously given rise to adverse criticism, and those who have most closely watched its progress are bound to admit that there have been few subjects up for consideration which have not been affected, and probably to the City's injury, by racial, personal and political considerations. It was to mend this that the Caucus came into existence. To suggest that it was in order to injure Local Self-Government is entirely false and absolutely ridiculous. The movement aimed at advancing the honour of the City and justifying Local Self-Government and without doubt it had and has the cordial support, not of one community or section only, but of some of the best and most sincere men of every community. There can be no denying this, and we therefore maintain that a movement so supported can honestly claim for its motives an acceptance which does not admit of question and which is proof against the vitriolific attacks of that section of the press to which we have referred.

We have heard it said that whatever the Bombay Municipality may have been, it was not in any of its most prominent faults so bad as many other Municipalities. If by this is meant San-Francisco or New York, well, we are thankful to say it is true, and even without the recent surgical operation we have no doubt it would always have remained true, but two blacks do not make a white; and however great a disgrace to modern civilisation New York and San-Francisco may be, they do not in any way help to relieve us of our duty of setting our own house in order. Personal and political considerations, we allow, are by no means uncommon in Municipal affairs all the world over; but we contend, as the Caucus contended, that they do infinite harm and have no just place in any honestly conducted Municipality. We claim, as the Caucus claimed, that the time has come for an earnest united and determined attempt to free our Corporation from the influences which were steadily destroying its usefulness and its prestige. We do not here allude to Sir P. M. Mehta whose outstanding personality as everyone knows the Caucus had no desire to exclude from the Corporation. The influences we mean were those of a racial, personal and political character which at every turn were preventing the affairs of the city being considered from a neutral platform and causing the finger of scorn to be directed towards us. The ideal may be hard of attainment, but if all sections within the Corporation will now join hands in a sincere attempt to sink their differences and to transact their Municipal duties in the spirit of this ideal and to approach the City's affairs from the point of view alone of the City's best interests, we confidently assert that the 21st February 1907 will become a red letter day in our Calendar, and instead of alienating sympathies which we earnestly wish to see drawn closer together will be found to have had an influence for good, social and civic, for which succeeding generations will have cause to give heartfelt thanks. Let some of our Corporators remember that there is no end of work waiting to be done: that our City is in a deplorable state and that if they wish to do real good and earn "genuine" reputations for earnest and upright devotion to the City's interests, they must sink their too obvious desire for self-advertisement and conduct their affairs in an honest, unostentatious and businesslike manner, while the sooner they can free themselves from the fresh stigma they placed on their good name by last week's decision on the Coorla Carcass contract the better for all concerned. We are well aware that there are many in the Corporation to whom this admonition would be little better than an insult. It is however, not addressed to them.

LORD ROSEBERY AND HIS LEAGUE.

The cynical castigation of the Liberal Government in the matter of its "Gigantic promises," and the probably resultant "disappointment and reaction," in which Lord Rosebery indulged at the meeting of the Liberal League Council the other day, calls attention to the political position of Lord Rosebery, his influence and his League, and his future as a politician. In his emphatic denunciation of Home Rule, and his dictum that "the mass of the British people will never tolerate it" Lord Rosebery says nothing new, and merely repeats what he has said before. But as Lord Rosebery has elected to remain outside his party, and to continue the contemplative and healthy pastime of ploughing a lonely furrow, the question arises, why does he not leave his former coadjutors to work out their own salvation, and meet with the stern rebuff which the country is sure to give them when the final tussle upon Home Rule arrives. For, however convinced Lord Rosebery may now be as to the impossibility of having a peaceful Ireland under Home Rule, he, of all men, should have least to say upon the subject. It is the question from which the ex-Premier is never likely to get any political kudos. He has wobbled perilously on Home Rule, and his reputation has suffered in consequence. When Mr. Gladstone entered upon his Home Rule Government in 1886, Lord Rosebery was made Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Chamberlain was another Home Ruler of that day. The Duke of Devonshire, stern stalwart that he is, stood out like a weather beaten rock, refusing to yield to the storm, and he has reared his head above the ebb and flow of the waves of Home Rule ever since. But it took a long time to bring Lord Rosebery to his present conviction of the wantonness of Home Rule—no less than sixteen years, in fact, and it is just five years since he called into existence the Liberal League as an anti-Home Rule organisation of his own. The League consisted of four gentlemen, the noble owner of "The Durdans" himself, Sir Henry Fowler, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Grey. To some the new party appeared to be a rival to the Duke of Devonshire's own Liberal Unionist Association. The object of the League was to demonstrate to the country that the representatives of the Liberal party were not *all* pro-Boers nor all Home Rulers. The war has passed away; and the dissensions of that day are being slowly forgotten. The nightmare of to-day is Home Rule, and on this momentous question Lord Rosebery cannot remain silent. Why then does he not emerge from his retirement, enter into the strife, and fight the battle for all he is worth? Or, why does he not quit the field altogether instead of hovering about the outposts. Six years ago Lord Rosebery in a notable letter to the City Liberal Club, said:

In 1896 I laid down the leadership of the Liberal Party, with the hope rather than the expectation of promoting its unity. For the same object I have since then effaced myself, separated myself—not without pain—from many old associations, and refrained from word or deed which could disturb that unity and embarrass my successors. But that line of conduct has not been generally understood. It was simple, obvious, and loyal, so it has been called mysterious. In any case it has had no effect on the unity of the Liberal party. The party, in order to preserve the appearance of harmony, has conceded a liberty of action and speech with regard to the war, which is, in effect, universal liberty, and I hold myself, therefore, absolutely free from the restraint which I imposed upon myself nearly five years ago."

So Lord Rosebery ventured to put in a word once more—not to take up arms against a sea of Tories, but to sit, as it were, behind the wall, and throw an occasional stone on to the glass roofs on the other side. And whenever he has spoken since then it has been merely to poke the fire of Liberal disunion. His last action before his pretended re-entry into the political arena in July 1901 was to stay the hand of this country when Lord Salisbury was half inclined to save the Armenians who were being massacred by the hundred every day. Now he comes forward to wreck the Home Rule propaganda of the Government. In the letter above referred to (July 1, 1901) Lord Rosebery says "Not that I desire to re-enter the arena of party politics; far from it, I shall never voluntarily return to it." But time has shewn, what, probably, everybody then knew, that a man who had once been Prime Minister, and was still in the prime of life, could no more perpetrate his own entire effacement from politics than the birds can stop singing." Then why does he not come boldly out of the mist, and stand in the fore front of a new and regenerated Liberal party from which such catchpenny causes as Little Englandism, Home Rule, Women's Suffrage and "the Reform of the Lords" have been expurgated—a party which is honestly devoted to sound Imperial and domestic legislation worthy of the common-sence of the Empire on which "the sun never" sets?

THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Some weeks ago we drew attention to the dissatisfaction prevalent among the commercial community at the announcement that Mr. Cadell was to be taken from his post as Commissioner of Customs and given another appointment. We pointed out that the withdrawal of the officer was a direct breach of the undertaking given by Government at the time the Imperial Customs Service was instituted and that whereas there are numbers of Civilians qualified for the Private Secretaryship there are few—perhaps none—capable of discharging the duties of the Collector of Customs with satisfaction to both Government and Commercial Bombay. Since then, we are glad to find the Chamber of Commerce has sent in a representation to Government on the subject, in which the Committee takes precisely the same view as ourselves. Government has not yet issued orders in reply to the Chamber, and we trust it is not too late to urge His Excellency in Council to make another appointment to the Private Secretaryship and leave Mr. Cadell where he is. By so doing Government will lose nothing, while the commercial community will gain much, for the Collector knows his work and during his period of office the vexatious delays which were at one time common have diminished. To insist upon his removal it is felt would entail considerable inconvenience to the trade of the port, at a time, too, when it is desirable the machinery should work smoothly. The Chamber, while recognising that Government is within its rights in transferring Customs Officers under certain conditions, urge that as the Imperial Customs Service was formed to ensure continuity of service by experienced men, Mr. Cadell's removal appears to be contrary to public interests. This being the view held by the Chamber they beg "that the appointment of Mr. Cadell to a post which will not be benefited by the experience he has gained during the last two years in the Imperial Customs Service may be reconsidered in the light of the Government of India's letter relative to the subject in general, to which they, in their representation, refer. We trust their request will be complied with.

MR. R. M. PATEL.

The retirement of Mr. R. M. Patel, Acting Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, is a distinct loss to the bench. Mr. Patel had enjoyed a very lucrative practice in the Court, where he was the acknowledged leader of the bar for a number of years, before he was elevated to the Bench, and his sound knowledge of the law, coupled with his intimate acquaintance with the practice of the Court, as well as the nature of the litigation which falls within its jurisdiction, eminently fitted him for his judicial office. He proved a very capable Judge, and while his judgments gave general satisfaction, he earned the respect and esteem of the bar by his ability, courtesy and tact. Although he retires under the superannuation rules, he is still in the prime of his mental vigour, and the Government have shown an unusual mark of confidence in him by translating him to another sphere of activity no less responsible or important than the office which he has just vacated. It is by no means rash to prophesy that he will do full justice to his new post of Chairman of the Tribunal of Appeal.

We hear that Mr. Eardley Norton has been retained in the interests of the petitioners against the admission of certain voting-papers in the recent Justices' Election.

Lord Ronald Shay who has been staying in Calcutta as the Viceroy's guest has left for Bombay.

Yacht "Margarita" arrived in Colombo on Wednesday night.

The N. Y. K. s. s. Riojun Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 24th instant.

The German East Africa Line s. s. Reichstag left Zanibar for Bombay this morning *via* Lamu and Mombassa.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's s. s. Capri, from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant

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Dr. Thibaut, Babu B. Sen and Reverend E. Woodley have been appointed Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

The Calcutta Corporation have decided to lay their roads with stone setting; the busy thoroughfares are to be first taken up.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant, arrived at Aden at 11-30 p.m., on Wednesday.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. India with the outward Mails of the 22nd instant, left Suez at 3-30 a.m., on Thursday.

The Anchor Line s. s. Britannia, Homeward bound, passed Suez on the 26th instant. The Anchor Line s. s. Massilia passed Suez on the 23rd instant and is due at Bombay on the morning of the 4th April.

The Mysore Government have recorded the report of their Agricultural Chemist to the effect that it is not advisable under present conditions to start, as an experimental industry, the manufacture of nitrate of lime as a fertiliser, by means of electric power.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

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TYPES OF THE NATIONS.

THE CORNSTALK AT HOME,

BY

J. H. M. ABBOTT,

(*Author of "A Colonial in England," &c.*)

The great plain stretched away eastward to the yellowing sky as level as a billiard table. Westward lay a belt of dingy timber. North and south the horizon held low hills of a faint blueness. In the centre of the noiseless disc was an excavated tank, three belar trees, two hobbled horses, a blue-blanket tumbled in the dust, saddlery, a little fire that sent a spiral of thin smoke into the clear morning air, and he who writes of it

The yellow in the east turned to brilliant orange, then to the fierce crimson that heralds a hot Australian day. Into the crimson came the glaring sun. The dull, clay-stained water, the twenty yards wide in the half empty tank, became a sheet of burnished copper. Long shadows carpeted the dust from the belar trees, and the horses, and every little cotton bush. Even the black quart pot sizzling in the small fire sent its shade for many yards across the flat world. The horses, standing with drooping heads, close by the waterside, cast grotesque, spindle-shaked caricatures of giraffe-like form to westward. In their patent attitude there was nothing but resignation—a quiet submission to the burden of existence, an unprotesting acceptance of heat and dust and flies to come, as inevitable conditions of a toilsome life. As it had been yesterday, and the day before, and last week, so would it be to-day a steady jog along the dusty track, though a hot morning; a too brief halt at noontide, with possibility of a drink of muddy water, and a wholly insufficient feed of corn; a hot afternoon; another camp beside a water-hole, and then ten hours of hobbled liberty to graze on dust and dry sticks, after another grudging half ration in the nosebags. Twice there had been pitiless nights without water. Once there had been no night rest at all. There was nothing for it but dejected resignation. It could not last for ever.

A MEETING IN THE BUSH.

By-and-bye, when the saddle and the pack-saddle, and the hobble chains, and the quart pot, and the blanket, and the yellow oil-skin had all been girthed and strapped to the sad horses, and the sad man who controlled their destiny was lighting his pipe, came on singing from the dun fringe of trees in the west. He too rode a sad horse, and the dust of their progress drifted slowly into the sunlight as they came towards the water. The song was of the lonely grave of the stockman—one of those maudlin, childish compositions of the Bush, dirge-like and depressing, which are always to be heard round carrier's camp fires, in front of shearers' huts in the evenings, and in boundary-riders isolated dwellings while strong men cook their food in solitude. Who made such songs no one knows, but to those who sing them they ever seem to give an unholy satisfaction. They are sung to variations of one mournful tune, and usually run to a score of verses. And the strangest thing about them is that their singers are generally the healthiest and strongest, and least morbid of mankind. They are very unhappy songs. They should be sung by undertakers or consumptives, but they are not. They are favoured of a class of men who have known no illness, and have no knowledge of melancholia.

He came chanting his lugubrious ballad down the track, and when he rode near to where one waited by the horses he ceased it not, merely waving his hand in salutation as he spurred his horse into the boggy border of the tank. Only when that emaciated sufferer had drunk a long fill, and was floundering out of the sticky mud, did the song end. Then came a greeting as cheerful and delightful as the song had been mournful and depressing.

"Morning. Fine day. Goin' fur? Coonamble! So'm I."

There was nothing in the wording of his hail that was not of the Bush commonplace, but in the manner of it were a multitude of the indefinable things that give a greeting value. He dismounted and stood with the reins over his crooked left elbow, while he critically inspected the horses, and cut himself a fill of tobacco.

CHEERY GOOD HUMOUR.

He was one of those specimens of strong, young manhood that are good to look upon. Six feet two, long of limb, clean built, erect, strong-necked, wide-chested—he carried himself with the careless grace of one who does not know his own strength and energy save as quite ordinary and elemental things. Steady grey eyes—laughing eyes—looked out from a strong, square, humorous, clean-shaven face that was tanned and sunburnt to a reddish brown. The wide brimmed soft felt had cast a black shadow over its upper part. A blue cotton shirt open at the muscular throat, and with sleeves rolled up over bare forearms, half hid the fine lines of his body. Dirty white moleskin riding breeches clothed his long legs. Wrinkled leather leggings square at bottom as top, encased his calves and he was spurred prodigiously, so that he clanked as he walked. He squatted down on a heel, after the manner of the Bush, and laughed up at me as he fired in his questions. His pack horse came jingling out of the timber behind, and went to drink in the tank.

"You come far? Bourke! Well that ain't in th' nex' paddock. Roads pretty dry out that way? My word—don't I know that track! Down th' Darlin' t' Brewarrina, then across. Marra Creek's dry, ain't it? Thought so. Macquarie's all dryin' up too. I'm told. Aw yes—we'll get water right enough, here an' there. These Artesian bores are what stick to a feller in dry times. You livin' in Coonamble? No—inside, eh? I never been inside—no, never seen Sydney side yet. Goin' in one of these days, when the rain comes. Ain't this a hell of a drought? Why there ain't a sheep between here an' the border. Rabbits all gone too. Ain't seen a hundred between here an' th' Queensland side. Pretty bad when they can't find a livin'. It's a real ole man drought, right enough."

He hardly waited for replies to his questions. All he asked and said was spoken with such a cheery good humour that one was glad to leave most of the conversation to him. We filled our waterbags from the dam (it looked like cold weak tea, as it poured from the pannikins into the canvas) and mounted and rode eastward.

NOT A SOFT TIME.

All through the long hot, flyridden forenoon hours we rode side by side—he beaming cheerful appreciation of companionship which was glum enough; I drinking in the gladness of his chatter. When you have ridden and camped for over a week by yourself it is rather more than heavenly to listen to a human voice that wastes no time. His wasted none.

"Yairs," he would keep on, "yairs—I ain't had what y'd call a soft time lately. Started down from t'other side th' Paroo with th' last of ole Johnson's jumbucks—about five thousand off, shears. Lost four thousand in the first hundred miles. Johnson, he sold th' rest to a feller from Wanaaring for thruppence a head. They were dyin' too, but th' feller reckoned he could make something out of th' pelts. Well—he might, but I wouldn't ha' taken th' contract on. They were just droppin' dead in hundreds'. Me—oh, I'd bin boundary ridin' for Johnson, but th' jobs up. He's left the station. He's dead broke. Couldn't pay our last six months' wages, either. No—i don't care. He's a good bloke, ole Johnson and he done his best. So I'm gettin' int' Coonamble. I've heard of a job on the new railway line from Dubbo. There's a feller that married me sister, an' he's drawin' sleepers into the line. Goin' to give me a job with one of his teams. Reckon it'll be a bit ahead of skinnin' dead sheep, don't you?"

Moreover, he was engaged to a girl in Coonamble, whom he had not seen for twelve months, and from whom he had had no letters for three. His fine optimism led him to place implicit faith in the constancy of his lady love. His optimism was such that neither in the past, the present, nor the future did he find any daunting circumstance. He had been in the Never-Never since his boyhood. Always he had lived the hard life of the West Darling country, a life of not many compensations. His "ups" had never been very elevating, his "downs" had been sometimes very deep. Yet never had he found anything in rough or smooth, that could cause him to regard life unfavourably. His cheerfulness made one ashamed of one's own glum outlook. In the last six weeks he had been through that very worst of "punishments"—the droving of dying stock through a drought stricken country, in the faint hope of saving some of them. He had starved and thirsted through merciless hot days; been smothered in the dust storms that sweep over the back country like blasts from volcanoes in the summer months; had had no recompense for half a year of heart breaking toil—and yet was as light-hearted as hopeful, as philosophically indifferent to his reverses as if they mattered nothing at all.

At night we came to a creek. It was a kind of groove in the plain, with a fringe of white gums on either edge, and at long intervals apart small pools of stagnant water. There was also a little dry grass for the horses. We camped together, and after tea as we lay on our blankets and smoked, and listened to the faint jingle of the hobble chains, as the horses fed slowly down the creek bed, he told many tales of the out-back life and the out-back people. They were all happy, good-humoured, jesting tales that made light of any difficulty and hardship. He never made concealment of his own prowess in deeds of horsemanship and bush-craft, or in his descriptions of the not infrequent occasions when he had been called upon to do battle on his own behalf or on that of the men he served. There was never any boasting—at least never any lying boasting. One knew that he could do all that he said he could do. One knew always that he was just as good a man as he made himself out to be—and no worse. But one doubted if he knew quite what a good man he really was.

A REAL MAN.

And so, when the fire had died down to a little heap of glowing embers, and he had rolled himself up in his blanket, and was deeply and audibly asleep, one lay awake and thought of him and of his kind. And all the interminable little voices of the Bush went on through the deep silence of the star-lit night, as a sort of accompaniment to one's thoughts.

Here was the real Cornstalk—this strong, cheerful type of back-block youth and stamina. We of the inside—the old settled districts along the Eastern slopes of the Dividing Range—counted ourselves Cornstalks. Our fathers had been bred along the fertile bends of the great rivers that run eastward to the Pacific, had pioneered in the mountains, and pushed out towards the illimitable West. They had found our country for us, and given us our heritage, and left us to make and develop what they had secured. Just what they were—in the strength that their sturdy, adventurous upbringing had developed in them—we were a little short of. It is never characteristically Australian to esteem oneself humbly—but it is inevitable sometimes that we must see and recognise the better man, the fitter man,—the better type of man. And so one saw in the man from the frontier a worthier representative of one people than in those who had stayed behind to develop what had been begun. If one wanted to import a type of Australian for exhibition purposes to England, one would rather select from this man's class than from any other. He would best represent the best that we have in us—the potential energy that goes to make a new nation.

He was only a station-hand from the mulga country. There are many like him on that strange land of a "Never-Never," which makes you or breaks you as it pleases. He was just one of a type. But it is a type that is not easily matched anywhere. Strong, self-reliant, intelligent, courageous, optimistic—just the possessor of such qualities as pioneers must possess everywhere. But above all and priceless, is the abounding cheerfulness of it as a type.

When one woke in the grey dawn, while the stars were paling overhead, it was to hear his mournful singing down the creek as he drove the horses cowards. And it seemed that he was unconsciously seeking to express what he ought to have been, but wasn't,—a sad melancholic man overcome by the immensities of his great lonely plains, the hardships which are his daily lot, and the often hopeless outlook that is his. But he is not a bit oppressed. He will make his country. It is impossible that it should break him while he remains what he is—a strong sound man and withal a hopeful one. And as such he best stands as the representative Cornstalk.

THE MEHTARIAN STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to "Arley's" very interesting historical account of some famous men who have seen their faces in stone or bronze, I beg leave to point out that he has omitted the most historic instance of all such men who were commemorated in their life-time by the now rather cheap compliment of statues, that of Sejanus. Juvenal in one of his most powerful and graphic passages has described the statues of that historic Roman,—*adoratum populo caput et facie toto orbe secunda*,—and their fate. This passage, beginning *descendunt statuae restemque sequuntur* and ending *has ipsa Sejanum diceret hora Augustum* Satira X 58-76) will interest your readers; so I give it here in the spirited version of Gifford:

"The statues tumbled down
Are dragged by hooting thousands through the town;
The brazen cars torn rudely from the yoke,
And with the blameless steeds, to shivers broke.
Then roar the fires! the sooty artist blows,
And all Sejanus in the furnace glows:—
Sejanus, once so honoured, so adored,
And only second to the world's great lord,
Runs glittering from the mould in cups and cans,
Mystories and ewers, plates, pitchers, pots and pans.
"Crown all your doors with bay—triumphant boy
Sacred to Jove—the milk-white victim slay;
For lo! where great Sejanus by the throng—
A joyful spectacle—is dragged along.
What lips! What cheeks! Ah—for my part
I never loved the fellow—in my heart!
'But tell me,—why was he adjudged to bleed?
And who discovered and who proved the deed?'
'Proved! A huge wordy letter came to-day
From Capreae'. 'Good! What think the people?'
'They?'
They follow fortune as of old, and hate
With their whole soul the victim of the state.
Yet would the herd, thus zealous, thus on fire,
Had Nursira met the Tuscan's fond desire,
And crushed the unwary prince, have all combined,
And hailed Sejanus Master of mankind!"

Whatever objections there may be to the principle of voting statues to living men, there is at least this much to be said in its favour. If the public, or rather some friends in the name of the public, can raise a statue to their favourite, in their pleasant mood, they may also I suppose in a reverse mood pull it down. The statue, therefore, is a kind of hostage given by the celebrity to fame and the public. So far the statue is a good thing and will have a wholesome restraining influence on the future vagaries and whims of the "statued" celebrity. I beg your and my readers' pardon for coining this adjective. But really there will soon be need for some such adjective, if the public once take to voting statues to all its—well call them, celebrities. But there is at least this check on them, that, on your "Free Lance," of whose keen home thrusts there are hosts of admirers, says these celebrities must first get thoroughly well beaten before they deserve the honour of a statue. Let this be made an indispensable condition. Let the celebrities oblige me by at least this concession, and we shall be grateful for even such small mercies. Otherwise we shall be inundated by the plentiful rainfall of statues that are in store for us. Can we not utilise, in that case, one of the Islands in our harbour, where the "statued" persons will have all their own way, being monarchs of what they survey? It will be a good plan especially in the case of autocratic statues, for in our busy City they will have to submit to be hustled by scores of neighbouring statues, and will have to brook many a brother near their pedestal, which they, of course, will not like as little in marble or bronze as in the flesh.

By the way, you deserve the thanks of the public for coining the very pretty word "Mehtarian." It is so expressive and so handy, saving a long circumlocution.

ALTER ET IDEM.

We would draw the attention of medical officers in charge of Civil and Military hospitals in Sind and Baluchistan to Messrs. C. Jost and Co's advertisement which appears on this page, offering to supply their patent automatic fan at special rates and on easy terms of payment to hospitals. The fan is no doubt a veritable boon to those destined to pass the trying summer months in the plains and low districts of this country, and perhaps nothing is more soothing and comforting to the sick in hospitals situated in the hottest parts of India. The offer of Messrs. C. Jost and Co. should therefore not be lost sight of by officers in charge of hospitals.

THE OUTLOOK IN EUROPE.

CAREFUL WATCHING NEEDED.

France in Readiness.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

In the course of a short discussion in the French Chamber yesterday the Socialist Deputy, M. Colliard, moved that certain troops be dismissed to their homes before the expiry of their service.

M. Clemenceau firmly declined to accept the motion. The situation in Europe, he said, required careful watching.

The Chamber approved the attitude of the Government by 413 votes to 79.

TEA AND THE BUDGET.

Reduction in Duty Expected.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE MEMORIAL.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Mr. Asquith, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has simply acknowledged the Memorial of the Anti-Tea Duty League, signed by seventy members of Parliament and many others, urging the reduction of the tax on tea. The League is most confident, however, that the duty will be reduced.

AFFAIRS IN SOMALILAND.

Anglo-Italian Agreement Signed.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

An Agreement has been concluded between Great Britain and Italy regulating their reciprocal relations in Somaliland.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Satisfactory Settlement.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Stock Exchange Settlement has passed satisfactorily. Only four small failures occurred.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

Cruisers Reach Tangier.

OUTRAGES ON FOREIGNERS MUST BE PREVENTED.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The French cruisers "Jeane d'Arc" and "Lalande" have arrived at Tangier.

LATER.

Telegrams from Berlin state that Herr Von Tschirschky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replying to the explanation of the occupation of Ujda given by the French Charge d'Affaires, said it was a matter solely for France and Morocco. It was naturally in the general interest that outrages on foreigners should be prevented in future.

NEW CABINET MINISTER.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt has been promoted to a seat in the Cabinet while remaining First Commissioner of Works.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Departure of General Botha.

ENTHUSIASM AT CAPE TOWN.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

General Botha has sailed for England to attend the Colonial Conference. He met with a great reception at Cape Town, where he reiterated emphatically his desire to co-operate with the Imperial Government and the British people for the good of the two great races of South Africa, which he and his were striving to amalgamate.

THE CEYLON ASSOCIATION.

Deputation to be Kept Waiting.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Lord Elgin has notified the Ceylon Association that he will be unable to receive a deputation covering the matters mentioned on March 8 until after Whitsuntide owing to pressure of business.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 28.

A London Cablegram, dated the 27th instant, says that Lord Elgin declines to receive a deputation from the Ceylon Association regarding railway extension until after Whitsuntide, His Lordship's engagements with the Colonial Premiers occupying his time in full till then.

HONGKONG MAIL CONTRACT.

Little Englanders Dissent.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

A discussion took place in the House of Commons on the Hongkong Mail Contract, *via* Canada. Some Liberal members objected on the ground of expense.

The Government defended the contract, which was ratified by 161 votes to 22.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The American Legation in Tegucigalpa has assumed charge of the city.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Sir Augustus Hemming is dead.

THE SITUATION IN ROUMANIA.

Terrible Atrocities by Peasants.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Roumanian troops have killed and wounded two hundred of the pillaging peasants in the Olt and Dambovitza districts.

The peasants are committing terrible atrocities on farmers and land-owners whom they have captured. Even women and children have been done to death in the most brutal ways.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

Heavy Losses Feared.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Newfoundland sealer "Greenland" with 183 persons aboard broke her shaft in a blizzard on Sunday, and was seen driving helpless.

She has not since been heard of and it is feared that she is lost.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

Negroes to be Excluded.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

A telegram from Washington states that the War Department has ordered that there shall be no further recruiting of Negroes on the ground that the army has reached the authorised complement.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Rees's Attitude.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Mr. Rees, M. P., has removed his name from the South African Indians Committee. He explains that though he regrets that his humane and enlightened Indian fellow subjects will not obtain the consideration due to their high character he doubts whether it would be advantageous to make them the rock of offence with regard to the colonies. A self-governing Colony, he said, should have complete autonomy in its domestic affairs.

THE ALIGARH COLLEGE.

Resignation of the Honorary Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 28.

A letter has been published from Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk of Aligarh, Honorary Secretary, to the President of the Trustees of the Aligarh College in which he says that the work of the College has increased so much that one individual cannot perform it. That owing to old age, infirmity and ill-health he is unable to do even ordinary work. Moreover, that the affairs of the College are becoming so intricate and complicated that it is difficult to analyse them and make them smooth. That it is entirely beyond his power to overcome them. That there are temperaments demanding things against his mind and will, and that consequently it is beyond him to satisfy them. If he continues in such circumstances in office he would be unable to perform his duties to satisfaction, and that is therefore tenders his resignation and will feel much obliged if the Trustees will be kind enough to remove the burden from his shoulders as soon as possible.

He says that he will not wait for the formal acceptance of his resignation later than the 1st of June.

RENEWED RIOTING IN COMILLA.

The "Bengalee's" Statements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The *Bengalee* publishes to-day a long and sensational telegram of renewed rioting by Mahomedans in the Mogra Bazar in Comilla since the 23rd. It is alleged that Hindu shops have been looted and Hindus thrashed. That the people are in great alarm in consequence, and that although appeals were made to the District Superintendent of Police for help, he declined to interfere. The whole matter, has, it is said, been reported to the District Magistrate who has promised to go down to Comilla at once.

END OF MOPLAH SEPOYS.

The Experiment a Failure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

With regard to Mr. J. D. Rees' questions in Parliament as to the two Moplah Battalions that are likely to be mustered out and probably replaced by the Gurkhas, it is understood that recruiting was stopped some time ago, and as many men have taken their discharge the Battalions are now very weak. It was hoped that the Moplahs, with their Arab blood and traditions, would make excellent regular soldiers, but the experiment of enlisting them has not proved successful and this has at last been reluctantly admitted by the Military authorities.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Gokhale to Preside at a Protest Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale leaves Calcutta on the 31st instant and passes the Summer at Poona. He will preside over the public meeting in Bombay on April 3rd to protest against the recent Municipal Elections.

CALCUTTA PORT LOAN.

Sanction of 45 Lakhs for Improvements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

The Bengal Government has permitted the Calcutta Port Commissioners to raise a loan of forty-five lakhs for the purpose of carrying out works of improvement in connection with the port.

GALE AT DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 28.

A violent gale of wind swept over the town of Dacca yesterday afternoon, raising vast clouds of dust and making life almost intolerable.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S STATUE.

Unveiling Ceremony by Sir J. Hewett.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, MARCH 27.

His Honor Sir John Hewett, accompanied by Mr. Willie Holmes and Captain Chadwick, A.-D.C., arrived this morning from Lucknow by motor-car to perform the ceremony of unveiling the Queen's Statue at Sarsaiya Ghat which took place in the presence of a large assembly of European and Indian officials and gentry and the principal members of the community.

A Guard of Honour, formed of one company of the Somerset Light Infantry, was drawn up in front of the dais.

His Honor, who was unfortunately an hour late owing to accidents on the road, arrived at 10-10 and was received by the Collector, Mr. McCullum Wright, the Officer Commanding the Station, the Hon'ble Mr. McRobert and Mr. T. Smith, Secretary, who introduced Sir John Hewett to the principal European Officials and Indian gentlemen present.

The Hon'ble Mr. McRobert, addressing the assembly, said :

Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf the Committee of the Cawnpore Queen Victoria Memorial Fund, which started six years ago, it is my privilege to appear before you on this occasion to invite his Honor to perform the ceremony of unveiling this second statue provided for Cawnpore of our late beloved Queen. Before his Honor actually uncovers the monument it may not be amiss if I say a very few words in explanation of what has led to these proceedings. Although it is already more than six years since our revered Queen has been taken from us, our feeling of loss—especially to the people of India, has only been in a slight measure tempered by the lapse of time. Never before did the death of a Sovereign produce in a nation and an empire such universal manifestations of sorrow and of personal bereavement. And if I were to enlarge upon her virtues and established her sagacious instinct it would only be repeating what Strachey so well said when the fine Birsch statue in Queen's Park which enjoys the distinction of having been the very first of its series to be erected in all India, was unveiled three years ago. I will, therefore, only say that the beautiful words of the inscription which you will all read again to-day very accurately describe the manner in which she was appreciated by her loyal and faithful subjects. Her great and special services to India are perhaps best exemplified by that Magna Charta of the people of this land—the never-to-be-forgotten Proclamation of the 1st of November, 1858, announcing that the Government of this country has been taken over by the Crown from the East India Company. It is well known that the lofty tone of that noble Charter was impressed upon it largely by the personal influence of the Queen and her ever-wise adviser and Consort Prince Albert whose untimely death last her so sorely stricken. On the reverse of the pedestal will be noticed a medallion of Prince Consort, a feature the introduction of which the Committe hope will be considered both becoming and appropriate. The total subscriptions for the Fund amounted to Rs. 81,500, invitation to join in the contribution having met with immediate and liberal response, and every anna of it was collected without the slightest difficulty, showing how readily and freely contributions had been offered. Many Native gentlemen and firms contributed handsomely and generously, no fewer than fourteen of them having each given Rs. 500 and over. But the largest subscriptions were from Babu Bisimbhar Nath and Kanahaya Lal Rs. 2,000, the Elgin Mills Company Rs. 2,500, Sir William Cooper Rs. 2,500 Messrs. Cooper Allen and Company Rs. 5,000 and the Cawnpore Woollen Mills Company Rs. 25,000. A sum of Rs. 8,100 was paid over to the Provincial Fund, but so well have the Committee taken care of the money that nearly an equal amount has been received for interest. The outlay on account of the Brock Statue in bronze with pedestal, and including cost of clearing and laying out the site has been rather over Rs. 54,000, and the cost of the aluminium statue and site will come to approximately Rs. 20,000. I daresay many of you will be surprised to be told that this aluminium statue is entirely the produce of Cawnpore and the Committee deem themselves fortunate in having been able to secure a work of such artistic merit and genuinely Swadeshi character. It was modelled by a gifted townsmen and the late Mr. Albert Priestley who devoted many months—almost years I might say—to the execution of the work. Most fortunately it was practically finished before he was cut off in his prime, three and-a-half years ago, and has been cast in the workshops of Messrs. Priestley and Co., under the skilful supervision of Mr. George Dunbar. So far as we know there is no other statue made in aluminium. The site has been chosen with reference to the fact that the Sarsaiya Ghat which it overlooks, is frequented every day by multitudes of devout Hindus of both sexes who come to worship and bathe in the sacred Ganges. It is more specially intended to interest Hindu ladies who are seldom to be seen except when they make their morning visit to the holy rivers. The Green Park statue open to their men folk, but it would not be considered proper for high caste women to venture off the direct route to the Ganges and, therefore, this white monument in an enduring metal and granite to the great White Queen will be admired every day by all women—gentle and simple—and will become a subject discussion in every Zenana in Cawnpore. May be that the beautiful life that is here communicated will thereby become more of a reality in the homes of the poor as well as the rich, and that future generations will know and feel that her works do follow her. It was because of thoughts such as these that the Committee selected this very excellent site for the shining white statue. Perhaps I ought to add that to make way for this statue it was necessary to demolish the Kirya Kaim erected by Lala Gujal Kishore. This was done with the cordial consent of his son and representative Lala Bahadinial, and the Committee erected in its stead the fine building which you see on the west of this statue. The Committee desire to warmly acknowledge the unfailing helpfulness of the Collector, Mr. McUllum Wright, and the Municipal Engineer, Mr. Parry, in connection with the arrangements for clearing and preparing the sites for the statues. It was their hearty assistance that smoothed the way of many difficulties.

I now request His honor to unveil the statue. The Committee congratulate themselves and Cawnpore in that Sir John Hewett has kindly undertaken this duty on the occasion of his first visit to this city as Lieutenant-Governor. We shall always be glad to see his Honor amongst us for we know the great interest he takes in promoting our industries and trade and Cawnpore is nothing if not swadeshi in the true meaning of the word. Whilst he was member of Council for Commerce and Industries he was ever ready to help, and now that he is in a position to give us even more forceful aid, we know that we can appeal to him with confidence so long as we can show that we are prepared to help ourselves. We sincerely wish him a prosperous reign,

Rising to reply, His Honour said—

Ladies and Gentlemen—I regret, owing to two accidents on our road, I have been delayed and so caused inconvenience to those who have come to take part in this ceremony, and specially regret that the troops on duty should have been kept so long under arms. Cawnpore made herself memorable as the first of the cities in these Provinces to make ready a statue in commemoration of the rule of Queen Victoria. It is little more than three years since Sir James Latouche unveiled in the European portion of the town that statue which is the work of a celebrated English sculptor. Your City leads the way now in another direction. At this ceremony in which you have done me honour by inviting my co-operation to-day, we are met to unveil the statue of her late Majesty modelled by a Cawnpore artist, the late Albert Priestley. The model was finished shortly before his lamented death, some three and-a-half years ago. The statue is, I am told, the only extant statue wrought in aluminium. It was cast in aluminium at the workshops still maintained in this town by Mr. Priestley's widow. Cawnpore can, therefore, make the proud boast that from the time when the idea of erecting a statue was conceived to the moment when the features pourtrayed in it will be opened to the public gaze to-day, the whole work of production has been achieved by local effort. In a few minutes you will see how faithfully the dead artist, who used his chisel in your midst, recalled the face of Queen Victoria.

I think all will agree that the Queen Victoria Committee has done well to arrange the erection this second statue in Cawnpore in memory of the great Queen. This recognised that the other statue in the European portion of the town is not readily accessible to *purdah* ladies and to the numerous other members of the community. They, therefore, determined to elect a second one at the Sarsaiya Ghat which is visited daily by a large number of female worshippers. This is indeed a fitting site for the memorial of a Queen whose sympathies were always given to the women of this country and whose memory is held in such reverence by them. One and all of the women of Cawnpore, as they gaze at this statue, may take heart and reflect that there was nothing connected with the life of the women in India that the great Sovereign, whose formant features it delineates, was not interested in, and that the joys and sorrows of the humblest of them were not thought too lowly for her benevolent sympathy. May this statue, as it looks down on the countless visitors to the sacred Ganges in years to come, help to soften the hearts of all who look up to it and foster among all classes of the community of this busy City those feelings of mutual sympathy and good will, to promote which the great Queen dedicated herself throughout her long reign.

At the conclusion of his speech, his his Honor unveiled the statue to the strains of the National Anthem, a Guard of Honour presenting arms.

After inspecting the Guard his Honour asked to be presented to Mrs. Priestley and to Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Priestley's successor, who completed the work. After shaking hands with some other ladies who were presented to him, the Lieutenant-Governor, left to breakfast with the Hon'ble Mr. McRobert after which Sir John inspected the electric tram-cars, leaving Cawnpore at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CONTRABAND AMMUNITION.

Trade Risks Over the N.-W. Frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

The *Pioneer* says that there are risks to be run in the trade in contraband ammunition over the North-West Frontiers, and detection, if it comes, may lead to unpleasant consequences as was discovered by some men who recently attempted to take ammunition across the bridge of boats at Nowshera. This bridge connects Nowshera Cantonment with the North bank of the Kabul River, and joins the high road running to Malakand, Swat, Chitral and surrounding country. At about midnight on the 19th instant, a couple of police constables were returning from patrol duty and found three Pathans with several camels preparing to cross the bridge. On being questioned, they said that they were on their way to Swat where they intended to buy merchandise and that they had nothing with them except empty bags and fodder for their camels. When asked to show their empty bags Pathans at once offered five rupees to the police to allow them to proceed, and on these being refused, raised the amount to Rs. 15 The police now became suspicious, for a Pathan does not part with ready cash without reason. They insisted on making a search. Altercation then ensued, and one of the Pathans rushed up and seized the bayonet from the belt of the constable and then dodged behind one of the camels. Just at this moment a third constable came running up from the far end of the bridge with his sword under his arm, but no sooner had he arrived at the spot where his comrades were standing than another of the Pathans wrenched the sword away from him and calling to his companions to follow him attacked the two constables who were standing there with their loaded rifles in their hands undecided what to do. A free fight then took place in course of which two of the Pathans were shot by the police, the third then surrendered at discretion and was secured.

The examination of the camels' loads brought to light ninety packets of Martini-Henri ammunition concealed among the empty bags. This of course accounted for the anxiety of the party to prevent a search and for their attack on the police when they had reason to fear detection.

The two men who were shot died shortly afterwards

From statements of Zard Jul, the survivor, it appears that all three of them came from a small village near Cherat and were in the habit of travelling down country in order to purchase ammunition which they carried across the border and sold to men in independent territory.

It has not yet been ascertained where the ammunition came from, or how these men came into possession of it. Zadi Gul is now awaiting his trial, pending investigation by the police who, on this occasion, appear to have acquitted themselves remarkably well.

FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. ROSS SCOTT.

A Popular Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 28.

Mr. Ross Scott, Judicial Commissioner, Oudh who retires leaving India a fortnight hence, was entertained to a Farewell Garden Party by the Hon'ble Rajah of Mahmudabad in Wingfield Park, yesterday. Leaders of the official and civil community and Bar, Anglo-Indian and Indian, assembled to honour the guest whose popularity is founded on his universal impartiality, dislike of all sham and hypocrisy and who has laboured faithfully to purify the Judicial Department of this Province at, the same time endeavouring to promote friendly intercourse between Indians and Anglo Indians.

PASSION MUSIC AT THE CATHEDRAL.

According to the programme the collection at the Cathedral last evening was in aid of the "Cathedral Improvement Scheme." On the principle that the greater includes the less we suppose that the organ fund will benefit. As an object lesson that the organ fund should be supported the recital fulfilled its purpose admirably. By those whose idea was to hear some of the finest religious music ever written it will probably be described as a failure. The whole fault was that the attempt was to render the accompanying music, which one is accustomed to hear performed by a full orchestra, with nothing more substantial than a piano. With an organ the necessary effects have been produced times out of number: With a piano in a large building they are impossible and it was brave of Mr. Clement Robinson to attempt it. The majority of those present have probably heard him before at the organ and know how difficult it would be to find anyone better suited to render sacred music, but as the overture to "Tannhauser" is impossible as a piccolo solo so is the instrumental music of the "Messiah" impossible of adequate rendering in a large building on a piano. Mr. Robinson is to be congratulated on the excellence of his rendering under such trying conditions. This is all that can be said in a critical spirit about the recital, for the singing was natural and admirable. The best rendered item perhaps was "Why do the Nations," sung by Mr. G. F. Hill, but almost equally good was Miss Clara Procter in "How Beautiful are the Feet." Mr. Thomas had four consecutive items, the best rendered being "Behold and see if there be any Sorrow." Miss Dixon and Miss Heathcote respectively sang "He shall feed his Flock," an aria always popular, and "He was despised and rejected of men" seldom truly appreciated by reason of its sombre construction. Both Mr. Faulkner and the choir are to be heartily congratulated on the rendering of the choruses.

ARRIVAL OF A PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT.

The Portuguese Gunboat "Rio Sado," under the Command of Captain S. F. Lofortc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Diu, which port she left on the 25th March. She left Goa on the 20th March and went to Diu on a visit. On entering the port she fired a salute of 11 guns, which compliment was returned by H.M.S. "Hyacinth"

Sir Andrew Fraser leaves Calcutta for a tour in the Orissa Tributary States on 8th proximo.

EASTER.

Writing the other day about the Parsi Nauroz festival we said that in the month of March falls the New Year's day of many people of different religions. The natural year opens with Spring and ends with Winter. With Spring dead nature revives and runs through her course again for the year. Hence this month of March there fall festivals of many nations marking this joyous season. The Hindus have their Holi, the Parsis and Persian Mahomedans have their Nauroz, and Christians have their Easter, all festivals connected with the season of spring. Easter was originally in Pagan times, before Christianity was introduced, a spring festival. There was a Teutonic goddess called *Ostera*, whose festival was celebrated in the spring by the Saxons, and when they became Christian, they still kept the festival under the same name slightly changed and assimilated it to their new religion. The same thing happened to Christmas which also was previously a heathen feast. The new religion made its way easily and naturally by adopting the festivals to which the people were used and by adopting them to its own purposes. The English word *Easter* and the German *Ostern* mean "spring," and are derived from the old word *oster* meaning "rising," because nature rises anew in spring. In Christianity Easter is the festival commemorating the death and resurrection of Christ. The idea of resurrection is naturally suggested by the season of spring, for during it there is a resurrection of nature from the deadness and cold of winter. The physical 'oster' or rising is suggestive of the moral resurrection which is allegorically meant by the Christian idea. Easter is at the present day a most important Christian festival, vying with Christmas in its solemnity. Indeed St. Leo calls it the "feast of feasts" the greatest of Christian solemnities." In former times it extended to eight days and was what was called an octave Then it was cut down to three days and now it is usually kept for two days, though still we speak of Easter week. It is the first festival of the ecclesiastical, year, which like the Parsi Nauroz or New Year, commences on the 21st March, when the sun enters the sign Aries. It is unlike the other festivals dependent on the Moon and is, therefore, movable. This is the reason why Easter does not come off every year in the same week and day. In former days the calculation about Easter gave rise to fierce controversies, and threatened various schisms in the Church. It was finally settled by the Gregorian Calendar introduced in 1582. It was debated at this time whether Easter should continue to be movable or should be a fixed Sunday after the 21st March. Out of deference to ancient custom the ecclesiastical authorities adhered to the method of determination by the Moon. The rule of determining Easter adopted in 1582 is briefly as follows:—Easter day is always the first Sunday after the full Moon which happens upon or next after the beginning of the ecclesiastical year on 21st March, thus falls between 22nd March and 25th April. It falls very rarely on the former day. During the whole of the nineteenth century Easter fell only once in 1818, on 22nd March, and during the entire twentieth century this will not happen even once. In 1913 it will fall on 23rd March as it did in 1845 and 1856. The latest Easter during the last century was in 1886 on 25th April; and the latest during the present twentieth century will be in 1943 on the same day. In 1859 it fell a day earlier on 24th April and in 1848 on 23rd April. Two years ago in 1905 also we had a very late Easter on 23rd April. Last year it fell on 15th April. This year Easter falls on the last day of this month of March.

Easter marks the close of Lent, the season of fasting, and is a festival of joy. It is like the *Eed* festival of the Mahomedans who, on that day, give themselves up to enjoyment after a whole month of fasting during Ramazan. It was formerly called the "Sunday of joy." On this day the people formerly saluted each other with the Easter kiss and the exclamation *Surrexit*, 'He is risen,' to which the reply was *Vere Surrexit*, 'He is risen indeed.' In Russia at the time of salutation red eggs are exchanged and cage-birds are let loose as emblematical of that liberty which is consecrated by the Easter solemnities. Many of the old customs and superstitions associated with this festival have now fallen into disuse. Once, Easter cards or greetings were sent like Christmas cards, but now they are generally discontinued One of the most popular features of Easter was the Pasch or Easter egg, an old emblem of the resurrection, though the egg as symbolical of renewed life may be traced back to a very primitive period. De Gebelin has connected it with the ancient Egyptians, Persians, Greeks and Romans; and Schwartz says it was once customary among Parsis to distribute red eggs at their spring festival. In Germany instead of the Easter egg is presented an emblematical print, in which three hens are holding a basket wherein are three eggs; whereas in Vienna the Easter egg is composed of silver, another of pearl, or bronze, and filled with knick-knacks of some kind. Formerly in England the Easter egg was solemnly blessed by the priest, and being elaborately coloured was often kept as an amulet.

Good Friday previous to Easter day is meant to commemorate the trial and death by crucifixion of Christ at the hands of the Jews of old. This death on the cross of Jesus is represented in a rude way in a kind of Passion play by the Native Christians of Bandora in our vicinity, and it is worth witnessing not for its artistic merits, which are very poor, but for the sincerity and piety which inspire the simple folk of the village on the occasion.

The Christian feast of Easter is in a certain sense derived from the Hebrew feast of Pasch or Passover, to which it corresponds in the Calendar. The Passover was the feast instituted in commemoration of the wonderful deliverence which God wrought on the Jews on the night of their exit from Egypt. The destroying angel smote the first born of Egypt, but passed over the houses of the Hebrews. This deliverance was granted on a certain condition. Each head of the family among the Hebrews was to slay a lamb or kid without blemish on the evening of Nisan 14. He was to sprinkle its blood on the lintel and side-posts of the door Afterwards the lamb was to be roasted, no bone being broken, and eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs by all the family, no uncircumcised person, however, being allowed to partake of it, and the feast was to be observed year by year as a perpetual ordinance of the Jewish people. Christ was the Paschal Lamb prefigured by the lamb of the old Hebrew feast. Not a bone of Christ was broken on the cross. The life of Christians is to be a perpetual feast of thanksgiving for the deliverance they have obtained by Christ's blood. As the Jews removed leaven from their houses at the time of Passover, Christians are to purge away once for all the leaven of malice and wickedness.

THE GARRISON IN CEYLON.

General Lawrence's Views.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MARCH 23.

General R. C. B. Lawrence, General Officer Commanding, who goes on six months' leave to-day, on being interviewed said that he was suprised that the Colony had not raised its voice louder regarding the removal of the British Regiment.

He regarded Diyatalawa, unlike Colombo, as an admirable training ground and regretted that there were not more infantry in Ceylon to take advantage of it.

He hoped that Artillery Volunteers would be allowed more ammunition and said that the Volunteers had his best wishes.

COSSIPORE GUN FOUNDRY.

Satisfactory Output.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 28.

With regard to the recent statement as to work at the Cossipore Gun Foundry, the *Pioneer* understands that a large number of field guns are already in various stages of manufacture. With the plant employed, production must necessarily be limited. One gun per week is now being actually turned out, and taking 48 as the number of working weeks in a year, each succeeding week will witness a similar output.

Gun-making in India is, therefore, an accomplished fact, and if more plant is laid down, the rate of production can be considerably quickened.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S DAUGHTER.

Lady Ripon.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 8.

After an interval of many years the Dowager Empress of Russia has once again set foot in England.

Strange stories have been current concerning the Dowager Empress in these days of Russian revolution. Rightly or wrongly there has been an impression that she was the power behind the Czar, and Vladimar's Day—that day of blood and bombsh—as been written down to her account. The awful horrors of the revolution it was said had driven her mad, now came the rumour that she was a prisoner in her own palace, now the report that she was a lonely wanderer on her yacht in ice bound seas.

It was not surprising, therefore, that vast crowds lined the streets yesterday when the Queen, accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, went to Victoria to meet her sister. Like our Queen she was wondrously beautiful as a girl, and it was a stately and still handsome woman wearing black velvet and rich sables who descended from the special train at Victoria yesterday and was clasped in Queen Alexandra's arms.

Handsome, she who was once the beautiful Princess Thyra, still is, but it is a sad and troubled face and there must have been few in the crowd who did not see in it the reflection of a tragic life. Her husband the Tsar Alexander III came to the throne on the day when his father's mangled body was carried into the Winter Palace and his own life was one long effort to escape the assassin's hand. Consumption killed one of her sons in his youth and the reign of the other has seen nothing but disaster to himself and Russia. It is not surprising, therefore, when one remembers the terror that tracks the Romanoffs and those who ally with them that Scotland Yard should take unusual precautions for the protection of the Queen's guest. Soldiers and police guarded Dover Pier, and Victoria Station was crowded by police, both uniformed men and plain clothes officials.

The last time the Dowager Empress was in London was on the occasion of the Queen's marriage to the then Prince of Wales more than forty years ago.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY.

In rather foggy weather the King left Victoria Station on Monday morning for Biarritz where he will spend the next few weeks. His Majesty who will be known as the Duke of Lancaster during his stay was accompanied to the station by the Prince of Wales and before leaving shook hands and chatted for a few moments with Sir Edward Henry, Commissioner of Police, and Admiral Sir John Fisher, who were among those waiting on the platform to receive him.

The King when he is travelling for pleasure is fond of being able to stroll about without being recognised, just like an ordinary traveller, and last year his stay at Marienbad was almost completely spoiled by the fact that his appearance was the signal for the gathering of hosts of the ubiquitous American tourists who followed him everywhere. In order to avoid a repetition of this the precautions taken this year to preserve his incognito are unusually stringent. It is an open secret that Lord Knollys, by the King's express command, has requested a certain famous news agency not to follow the Royal movements. It is hoped that this will prevent His Majesty from being so pestered with curious lion-seekers eager to seize every opportunity of obtaining a glimpse of a crowned head. This is by no means sure, however, for several "special correspondents" of London newspapers and more than one newspaper photographer left for Biarritz the same day as His Majesty.

AN INTERESTING DEBUTANTE.

The Second Court I am told was a much more brilliant affair than the first one which was largely of a diplomatic and official character. There were many debutantes for one thing and also a number of brides were presented on their marriages. A very interesting debutante was Miss Dina Fitzgeorge, the pretty little granddaughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, whose morganatic alliance to Mrs. Jordan, the actress, is an old story. The King has always taken an interest in his "left-handed" cousins, so did Queen Victoria too for that matter. Miss Fitzgeorge wore a very girlish frock of white chiffon with a satin train simply trimmed with Louis Seize bows of satin.

The Queen again wore black, a glittering robe of jet sequins embroidered with silver. She wore a tiara of pearls and diamonds. The Princess of Wales was looking her best in white, a perfectly fitting Princess robe, gleaming satin richly embroidered with silver and jewels. The white satin train was veiled with Brussels point.

THE IRISH LACE BALL.

The Irish Lace Ball of which I wrote some little while ago was a notable success. The cream of Irish society was present at Dublin Castle on Tuesday night, and the ball is declared to have been one of the most brilliant ever held at the Irish Court. The Irish Lace Ball was the happy thought of the Countess of Aberdeen who saw in it a way of bringing prosperity to the Irish peasants. The Vicereine's interest in Irish industries—she was practically the pioneer of the modern craze for Irish Laces, poplins and tweeds—is well-known, and a great ball at which all the ladies should wear Irish poplins and laces was her idea of helping these home industries. Exquisite specimens of Irish lace, some old heirlooms, but much of it ordered specially for the Irish Lace Ball adorned the dresses of the ladies and even the men wore lace ruffles and lace jabots with their velvet court suits.

The lace quadrilles were one of the most picturesque events of the evening. In the Carrick-macross quadrille the ladies wore black and silver softened by this most handsome of Irish laces. In another set were Lady Wicklow, Lady Clementina Waring, Lady Celia Coates, the daughter of the Earl of Crewe and one of the brides of the winter season, and several other of the younger generation of Irish society. They also wore black poplin with Limerick fichus finished with St. Patrick blue bows.

LADY RIPON'S DEATH.

For the fourth time since the present Government came into office only a year ago the Liberal Party has been called upon to sympathise with a Minister on the loss of his wife. There was early in the life of the new Government the tragic death of Lady Grey, wife of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, as the result of a carriage accident, then came the news from Marienbad of the death of Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the Premier, and a few weeks later many society people were thrown into mourning by the early death of Lady Althorp, and now it is Lord Ripon, the leader of the Liberal Party in the Upper House, and Lord Privy Seal who is bereft of his wife.

Lady Ripon had been more or less of an invalid for some years past, but three weeks ago the illness took a graver turn and she passed peacefully away in the presence of her husband at their house on Chelsea Embankment. The remains were conveyed to Studley Royal, the historic Yorkshire home she loved so well. Of a quiet and retiring disposition the late Marchioness was endeared not only to her friends, but to her poorer neighbours in Ripon by many kindly acts. She, of course, accompanied Lord Ripon to India during his Viceroyalty, and her gentle kindness did not a little to promote a better understanding between the two countries. She was a descendant by the way of the ill-fated Lady Jane Grey. Unlike her husband, who is one of the leading Roman Catholic Peers, Lady Ripon was a member of the Church of England. The deceased lady was Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen when she was Princess of Wales, and among the wreaths sent to her funeral was one from the King and Queen.

A SENSATIONAL MARRIAGE.

The secret marriage of Captain Lewis Hill has provided society with quite an interesting piece of gossip. Captain Hill—he has dropped the "Lewis"—rather earlier in his career created something of a sensation by marrying Mrs. Sam Lewis, the widow of the money-lender, who was twice his age. She died four months ago leaving enormous bequests to charity and £170,000 and her yacht the "Ailsa" to her youthful husband. And now the Captain's marriage to Miss Jane Elizabeth Kent, a young lady of his own age, about 30, is announced. The marriage was a secret one, and Captain Hill did not even inform his friends of the event until he and his bride had safely started on their honeymoon and on board the "Ailsa."

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEW NATIONALISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MARCH 11.

Every Englishman here seems to find some comfort in the fact that if an enemy desires to seize a strong man's palace he must first bind the strong man and then he may perhaps succeed in spoiling his goods. It is therefore reassuring to find that Lord Cromer has the complete confidence and unstinted support of Sir Edward Grey and all careful politicians at home. To strengthen his hands in every way possible must surely be the answer to the revolutionary utterances heard on all sides in the Native and Nationalist press. At present Lord Cromer's attitude is one of stolid silence in which there is something of contempt. We may feel perfectly certain that he will treat this inflammatory outburst with the solid wisdom, indomitable will, and great foresight for which he has become deservedly renowned all the world over. And the first move which we shall expect to see is a demand for some definite expression of disassociation on the part of the Khedive. It is not known at large how far the Khedive is mixed up in this matter. But there are whisperings that he knows more about it than he would care to own; and probably his assurance of support was the match that has exploded.

KAMEL PASHA'S ARSENALS.

Certainly there are grave signs of growing disaffection among certain sections of the cosmopolitan indefinables who call themselves "Egyptians" for the lack of another name. Safety lies in the *main de fer* of Lord Cromer and the unhesitating support of the English people. And so we are all rejoiced to know that in answer to Mr. Dillon's question as to what action the Government proposed to take with regard to the resolution passed by the Egyptian Assembly, Sir E. Grey replied that no action was necessary. If this support were not forthcoming English prestige in Egypt would suffer immeasurably and, in the event of her withdrawal, either revolt, feud and corruption would again prevail, or the Germans finding a goodly dwelling swept and garnished would enter into our labours.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On the evening of the fifth the Assembly was dissolved by Khedivial decree. Among the last resolutions this august company passed are the following:—

"That the taxation of land not under cultivation and distant from canals and mesrafs be discontinued.

"To take all necessary measures for the irrigation of the Mouiderieh of Assouan.

"Reduction of school fees at Assouan to the rates in force five years ago, on account of the poverty of the inhabitants.

"To replace the sadd or dyke temporarily thrown across the Rosetta branch of the Nile during the summer by a permanent lock bridge."

In view of the resolutions mentioned in my previous communications it will be interesting to note the feeling existing here among the Copts and European commercial community.

The representatives of the Coptic community of Egypt have forwarded a petition to Lord Cromer in which they express their confidence in the general administration of the country and deprecate the constitutional changes proposed by the General Assembly. The following is the text of a letter addressed to Lord Cromer by the British Chamber of Commerce, dated 9th March 1907:—

My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your Lordship that my Committee having heard with feelings of distinct apprehension that the Egyptian General Assembly, at their recent meeting, had passed a resolution in favour of the establishment of an Egyptian Parliament having control of the finances of the country, a special meeting of the Chamber was called on the 7th inst. to consider the question.

After discussion, my Committee unanimously passed the following resolution, which I venture to ask your Lordship to kindly transmit to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"The Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce has read with great regret and concern the recent account in the press of the resolution passed by the Egyptian General Assembly for the establishment of an Egyptian Parliament having control of the finances of the country, simultaneously with agitations in the British Parliament for an enquiry into the Egyptian system of administration.

"And would respectfully urge on His Majesty's Government that any steps that would tend to materially change the existing system of administration of the country would be premature, and fatal to the best interests of all classes in Egypt, both Native and European, and while grievously impeding the great and growing commerce of the country,

reduce the dues would be therefore unfair both to the former and present purchasers of Suez Canal shares.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

To-day the very extensive manœuvres which are to take place in the neighbourhood of Neficha, between Ismailia and Suez, will be the subject of much criticism and attention. Manœuvres in this district, designed with a view to convey to the men engaged the strategic value of the Suez Canal, are always important because the army of occupation is always changing and the lesson has therefore continually to be taught to each succeeding generation. On the present occasion the Egyptian Army will combine. The British troops left Cairo on the 6th inst; the 4th Squadron of Cavalry and 5th Battery are the representatives of the Native troops and have already set out for the scene of the manœuvres. These manœuvres are expected to last a fortnight. The general idea is that a strong force of Turkish soldiers has gradually been accumulating at points on the new Turkish Railways and their main body has been suddenly thrown forward over the Egyptian Frontier while a simultaneous effort has been made to block and hold the canal. The whole conception of the manœuvres is to show that the movements of the Turkish Railway agents has been observed and understood by the military authorities in Egypt and that these latter are prepared for every eventuality.

CAIRO MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

A most successful Military Tournament was held at the Khedivial Sports Club groundon the 5th inst. The weather was good and the attendance most satisfactory. The profits of the tournament goes to charities and the large attendance should bring in a good sum. The vaulting on horseback was perhaps the finest display and the Inniskilling Dragoons earned great applause for their cleverness. The musical drive was also an excellent exhibition of skill and nerve. The Tug-of-War was won by the K. O. S. Borderers, although their opponents were a heavier lot of men. The bayonet teams combat was won by the Coldstream Guards and the tent-pegging was won by Major Knight. The Inniskilling Dragoons Band played a very choice selection of music and added to the attractions of the afternoon.

PHAROS.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, MARCH 26.

THE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Bahadur, and Moulvi Aziz Mirza Saheb have taken charge of their respective duties as Chief Justice and Judicial Secretary The sittings in the High Court for this Session have been formed, with the Officiating Chief Justice and Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad making one Bench; Nawab Hakim-ud-Daulah, Bahadur, and Nawab Zulkader Jung, Bahadur, another; Nawab Nizamath Jung, Bahadur, presiding over the Original Side. The successors to the offices vacated by the two new Judges have not yet been nominated by the Government. It is said that the Under Secretaryship to the Legislative Council will be brought under reduction and that Mr. Baijnath, M. A., L.L.B., the Registrar, will be entrusted with the duties of that office in addition to his own duties, which is regarded as a good arrangement, in the same way as Mr. Bakshi Raghunath Pershad was, in addition to his usual duties, entrusted with the portfolio of Private Secretary to the Minister and Political Secretary to Government during the absence on leave for three weeks of Nawab Feridoon Jung, Bahadur.

THE REVENUE SECRETARY.

Mr. A. Dunlop, Revenue Secretary, has, according to the promise made to him at the time of the last extension of his services, been permitted to proceed to Mahableshwar and do his work there during the hot weather. He is accordingly leaving the station on the 31st instant. By the way, the visit of this officer to Nawab Lutfudeen Khan, Bahadur, a few days ago gave rise to a strong rumour that the administration of Sir Khurshed Jah's Paigah was to pass into his hands. It is now understood beyond all doubt that the visit was one of condolence to that young nobleman as the eldest son of the late Nawab Zaffer Jung. Three of the sons of the late Nawab have attained their majority and His Highness has according to custom entrusted the management of the estate to the eldest of them.

THE CURRENCY.

A notification under yesterday's date has been issued from the office of the Finance Minister that copper coins will be available to the public at the Central Treasury and that change will be given there to anybody at the standard rate of 96 *dubs* per rupee up to Rs. 25 at a time. This has given unbounded satisfaction especially amongst the poor, and the Department should be congratulated on bringing about this relief within such a short time. It will give greater assurance if another notification be issued making it penal for a shroff or shopman to tender any short exchange not only for the rupee but for the small silver coins, if these should also be intended to be brought under free circulation. A discount of one *dub* upon every two-annas piece means a loss of about 1 1/2 annas in the rupee; and unless the shroffs be completely prevented from adopting this practice, the public will always shy at the small silver coins. In fact, the recent tightening in the market was partly due to the want of such a regulation.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Several reforms have within the last two years been introduced in the administration of this Department, but it is reserved for Mr. Knox Homan, the newly-appointed Post Master General, to introduce the most important of them, one after another, to bring His Highness' Post Offices on a line of working with the British Post Offices He has now introduced his first reform, namely, the insurance of letters and parcels, which has been started, with a limit of Rs. 100, in all the chief offices in the Dominions, the fee levied being one anna up to Rs. 50 and two annas for letters and parcels over Rs. 50 and below Rs. 100. It is also notified that in cases in which the destination of any parcel or letter is a station in British India, an extra charge will be made according to the British Postal Rules. The system will be extended to other offices and the amount increased after a trial of a few months. It is also stated that the Money Order and Value Payable systems will be introduced in a very short time.

CHARGES AGAINST A VAKIL.

One Syed Imam has filed a complaint in the City Faujdari against Mr. Narasimhachari, Vakil, High Court, charging him with disturbing his brother's grave and building a house upon its site at Mogulpura. The matter was investigated by Mr. Aminul-Hussan, Honorary Magistrate, and charges were framed against him under Section 215, Penal Code of His Highness' Dominions. The accused filed a Revision Petition against this order in the High Court, which came up for hearing this morning before Nawab Sarbuland Jung, Bahadur, in the Admission Court. The accused has been given time to file copies of the necessary papers supporting his petition, after which orders will be made.

A DARING DISTURBANCE.

Lady Vicar-ul-Umra, mother of Nawab Valiudeen Khan, Bahadur, visited one of her garden-houses at Amberpet a few days ago. She was accompanied only by her principal maid, and in the night some men broke into her apartment with the object, it is said, of plunder. On the maid shouting out, a few policemen from the adjacent station ran up and a scuffle ensued between them and the intruders, who were about six in number. These, however, decamped; and one of the policemen, who received very severe injuries, is in a very precarious condition in the Afzalganj Hospital. The amount of the plunder is not yet definitely known. The case is in the hands of the police of the Atraf-i-Balda District, who are investigating the matter. The Superintendent of Police of this District is one of the picked Assistants of Mr. Hankin and it is hoped that he will not fail to bring the culprits to book.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The admirable letter from a "Catholic Layman" in your edition of this morning is likely to have incidentally a very desirable result which was probably absent from the mind of the writer. It will cause Catholic Laymen, especially European Catholic laymen, to consider whether their reluctance to discuss any part of their religious affairs in a daily paper has not been carried so far that their silence may pass as acquiescence, as if the wish were universal to have an Englishman as Archbishop of Bombay. I have no idea whatever who those persons are who assume the pose of representing Catholic opinion in this diocese. Knowing something of the East, I have little doubt that, as noisiness and cheek are the ordinary adornments of misrepresentation, and usually in inverse ratio to the representative importance of the performers, these epistolary demonstrations emanate from some sartorial sanctum of a very small multiple of three, in one of the redoubtable purlieus of Tooley Street. I refuse to believe that the better mind of the better class of my co-religionists, whatever their race, is not entirely at one with us Europeans in condemning the tone and tactics of some non-descript anonymous junta.

There were not many men in the ecclesiastical world of England for some forty years better known or more highly respected than Father George Porter of the Society of Jesus. His magnificent instantaneous Scotch common sense was a terror to all humbug. Although well on in years, at the bidding of the Holy See, he broke away from everything that must have been humanly most precious to him in order to be the first Archbishop of Bombay. It was not climate alone that bore him down. Many of us who loved him have never ceased to lament the mistake that sent him to this country at a time of life when the finest constitutions are so easily broken by a climatic convulsion, and the bravest hearts are tried by the infinite jars of an environment at variance with the settled experiences of life. This fine creature was utterly flung away out here and if any word of mine could have a shadow of influence with the venerable authorities of my Church, I would beseech them never to send an Englishman or indeed any European late in life to take command of an Indian See. A Bishop is almost necessarily a clergyman of mature years. A missionary bishop is a poor and it is against all the traditions of his cloth to take his diocese from the hills and make the quest of this creature comforts conspicuous. Then think what it means for an Englishman accustomed to plain dealing and directness of speech to find himself suddenly transplanted into a seething mass of backstairs-ism, assininity, crookedness and the petty cabals of petty people, only too common in this land of mean intrigues. In pity to the bishop himself I should be very sorry to see the catastrophe of Dr. Porter's life repeated in another Englishman. But whatever His Holiness determines is good enough for us. If not the best, we are quite satisfied that his arrangements will be the best possible. But let us get rid of the preposterous picture which some letters full of enthusiastic nonsense seem to conjure up, as if English priests were running neck and neck, as Derby runs in order to grasp a crozier from the divine simplicity of an Indian Bishop. I wonder the good Father Noti who knows his Indians and who values his peace should impose the Holy Father too successfully, as it seems, alas!—not to lay a heavy a burden on him.

But there are other considerations to mark the seemliness of one of the German Fathers being made Archbishop of Bombay. Whatever the Catholics possess of value in the religious life of this Presidency is due to the personal labours, the self-denial, the initiative, the material support and general active encouragement unfalteringly given by the Society of Jesus. Whatever good and noble work is done by our nuns in schools, orphanages, famine camps and rescue of foundlings would be impossible without the loyal help, pecuniary and otherwise, bestowed by the Society. Where would our Catholic youth be without their schools? Is there anything more wonderful in the educational world of India than their scholastic successes? A group of foreign priests settle down amongst us with no hope nor possibility of human reward. With no endowments, no official countenance except the noble neutrality and equal grants of Government to their subjects of every race and creed, the pupils of the Jesuits go forth to meet those of all other educational establishments in the same ground in the examination field and who will say that Catholics, when the results come out, have every reason to hang down their heads? Can anything, Sir, exceed the ingratitude of a knot of Native Catholics, some of them probably owing all they have to the Jesuits, to come forward with offensiveness raging practically in a daily paper: "Yes, we will allow the Jesuits Fathers to teach us and fit us out for a career, and we will cheat them whenever we can out of the small fees required to keep their institution working. We will let them visit our sick and clothe our naked, educate and board our destitute and orphans. We will watch them going about in plague, cholera, famine and doing the heavy work of a diocese which has more than its share of the indigent poor. But we will not allow, if noisy clamour can prevent it, any one of these "foreigners"—a nice word that—to govern this diocese as its Archbishop."

Sir, I am an Irishman. ninety-nine per cent, of European Catholics in India are either Irish or of Irish extraction. Our army in India is full of Irish Catholic soldiers. In this diocese their religious wants are looked after by the German Fathers with a devotedness above praise. I honour and revere them for it. We all do. They could not possibly do more for their own countryman than they do for mine. We have the best of reasons for knowing they deserve to be exalted. In the hour of battle and on the spot where the slaughter is reddest, we know there you might find one of these German chaplains—"foreigners" did you say?—God bless them! giving the last sweet rites to the dying soldier before he is gathered to his kindred. I think I know the feelings of my countrymen, and I can truly say this wretched badgering of our clergy by nobody knows who in one of our leading papers fills us with anger and amazement that people who owe so much to the Jesuits should be so bereft of a single spark of honourable member faeling to say nothing of, human gratitude. It is impossible not to believe that there are far more grateful feelings entertained towards their old masters in St Xavier's by Hindu, Mussulman and Parsee pupils than by this obscure squad of malcontents who consider the practice to wound the feelings of our clergy knowing well that clerics are unable to return blow for blow.

A CATHOLIC OFFICER.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The correspondence *re* the desirability of having an Englishman as the Catholic Archbishop of Bombay is rather amusing, for like Mrs. Partington's hare you have first to catch your Englishman before you can make him Archbishop of Bombay. As your correspondent, Thomas Rodrigues, points out, he must be 'Vir dignissimus" and such an Englishman (including Irish and Scotch) who will accept the see of Bombay is not easy to get. This demand for a British subject as Archbishop is also rather far fetched in my opinion, when one considers that a large number, if not the majority of the Catholics in the Bombay Presidency, have all along been under a foreign see, not merely under a foreigner. I refer to the Catholics under the Archbishop of Goa.

Reference has been made to the late Dr. Porter, but those who came in contact with him knew how disappointed he was with the state of affairs here and, if I am not mistaken, some of his letters to friends at home bear testimony to his feelings. It is well known that the see went abegging after Dr. Porter's death for about two years, when finally the late Dr. Dalhoff was ordered by Rome to take up the burden. Conditions have not improved since then. To those who know Fr. Noti it is a matter of much regret and not relief that he has been obliged to decline the appointment (principally on account of his health, I fear) and although an Irish Catholic myself, I would gladly see any man of Fr. Noti's sterling character and high attainments as Archbishop of Bombay, whatever his nationality. There are no greater sticklers for nationality than the Americans, yet they accept Germans and others as bishops without demur. It is significant that this demand for an Englishman comes not from the European Catholics of the diocesse, but from the so-called Portuguese community.—Yours &c.,

CONTENT.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I crave space in your valued paper to refer to the letter addressed to you by Mr. Warren Jones on "the Bombay Archbishopric" controversy. There are a few sophistical and erroneous statements which I think, in the interest of fair play and justice, cannot be passed unchallenged. It is not true to say that only Catholic countries are privileged to have their own national prelates. There are several dioceses in which the Catholic Church is neither the State Church nor that of the majority of the people, and yet they have their own prelates.

Again, Mr. Warren Jones falsely attributes to the memorialists the desire to have the Archdiocese and the other dioceses in India wholly manned by Englishmen. That everyone knows is not possible. What they suggest, and that rightly, is that some of the chief appointments be held by them. Surely when English fathers can be spared to become editors and rectors, a few competent can be easily made available to work in the diocese. Your Correspondent is also entirely mistaken if he imagines that the German Jesuits can preach in the vernaculars to the people. Of the large number resident in Bombay and Bandora there are scarcely three who can do so.

The great gain in having as English Archbishop consists not in the expectation of obtaining "loaves and fishes for him but in the possible capture of those big "fishes" (English) which have gone out or are going out of St. Peter's net. And there are not a few of them who are at present holding high positions in India. These will not be flattered by the *calaam* of foreign jesuits, but on the contrary they will despise them.

Lastly, Mr. Warren Jones thinks that this agitation is not representative. It may be a piece of news to him to know that European and Indian Catholics have joined the movement; that among those who have signed the petition may be numbered Justices of the Peace, Wardens and Trustees of the Cathedral and Churches of the Archdiocese of Bombay itself, lawyers, doctors, merchants, independent land-owners and persons of as respectable standing as your correspondent himself.—Yours etc.,

BEN D'SOUZA.

IV

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall essay to answer the queries of "Catholic Layman" in as short a compass as possible.

1. There is only one British Prelate in India, *viz* Dr. Colgan, Archbishop of Madras, who is about to retire owing to old age and infirmity. His predecessors were also Irishmen, the Brothers John and Stephen Fennely. Bishop Carew was Vicar Apostlic or Calcutta; the present Archbishop of Hobar Town, David Murphy, was vicar Apostlic of Hydrabad in 1853, and Dr. Whelan of Bombay in 1850. Dr. Porter was the first Archbishop of Bombay.

2 and 3. The number of signatories cannot be estimated according to the clause mentioned by your correspondent, but the number was large considering the short time during which the signatures were obtained. There was not much time to lose, or more signation could have been easily got. Moreover, the ancient for protest of the Delegate Apostolic would naturally deter the timid from joining the movement.

4. The Catholic Association and the East Indian Association, being composed of men belonging to two quriadictions, they could not as bodies, take a part in the movement.

5. As the German Jesuits were opposed to the request, the 8 Parochial halls would not be used without bringing the pacies priests into trouble.

6. I am not in a position to say how much of the money for the building of the Wodehouse Church was contributed out of the pocket of petitioners. I think the inquiry beside the point. All the old Churches of Bombay were erected out of the contributions made by the Catholic forefathers of the present generation, and the wealth of many of our Churches is due to their bequests in land and money which have increased in value in course of time.

7. If Atchbishop Porter and other British Prelates could have livgd upon the emoluments they received, I do not see what further income the new English Archbishop of Bombay would require to keep up his dignity. Pray, why should your correspondent assume that foreign prelates can live more cheaply?

Your correspondent also asks who taught the petitioners. To this simple question the simple reply is their teachers. But pray what has this to do with the question in hand? The point to be considered is whether or not it is desirable to have an English Prelate at the head of the Archdiocese of Bombay? The reply to this, I submit, is in the affrmative. The arguments set out in your paper and elsewhere support the contention reason and faets, nay, even sentiments, prejudices and predilections strongthen the case all the more.—Yours, etc.,

NIL DESPERANDAN.

INVESTING £5 TO PRODUCE £5000.

What is the Highest rate of profit obtainable. With safety? An important matter for Investors.

Such a query as this one does not admit of a definite answer, although such may not be the general opinion. Probably many people, however, would hazard a solution. They would say, "Oh four per cent, I should think or three per cent, at the very outside." But if you went to sound financial authority all you would get would be the guarded non-committal reply, "It all depends upon what your investment is."

And yet this last answer, unsatisfactory as it may seem to you, is really the only correct one. For if you happen to be in a certain position there is practically no limit to the interest you may obtain.

The soundest financiers in the world can make huge sums from smaller ones in perfect safety without the remotest chance of loss. They know exactly what they can do. They can invest the capital, at their disposal in such a way as to cause it to yield 20, 25, 500, 1,000 per cent., and yet be all the time as safe as if it were in the Bank of England. Indeed, were it not for this fact, there would be practically speaking no very wealthy people in the world to-day save the great hereditary land-owners. No great financier has ever built up his immense fortune through the slow processes of 2/12 per cent. He would have had to live until he was 2000 years old for that. No, he invested his money in such a way as to bring in with perfect safety to himself, huge returns and an immensely high rate of interest.

And this can frequently be done. In fact, everyone has the opportunity of doing it no matter how small his immediate means may be. Take for instance, the case of Premium Bonds.

Premium Bonds are high-class securities issued by the French, Belgian, Turkish, Egyptian and other-European Governments and by the chief Municipalities such as that of Paris and Brussels. They are perfectly safe, being guaranteed as to capital and interest by the Government or Municipality issuing them and you therefore run no risk whatever of losing any money you may have invested in them.

You can invest any sun you like in these Securities, from a few rupees up to hundreds and thousands of pounds and you can obtain a regular interest for such investments 3 per cent, 4 per cent as the case may be.

But in addition to this you secure that other point we have mentioned, the likelihood of an enormus capital increase in your investment. For the £5 you invest in these Bonds to-day may in a short twelve months be worth as much as £5000 to you; if you invest £8, it is quite possible that any time in the next ten years or even ten months you may find yourself the happy possessor of a fortune of £21,000 with £20 you have over 800 opportunities every year of earning sums of £50,000, £34,000 £20,000, £12,000, £10,000 down to £4000.

This is not a lottery remember, it is a sound genuine form of investment, guaranteed by Government and approved by the highest financial authorities of Europe. And although opportunities such as we have stated, are yours, you run no risk whatever of losing your original capital, nor do you incur any liability once you have made your investment. For these Bonds are fully paid up and no further calls can be made upon you on their account.

This statement may sound to you almost incredible, but it is nevertheless the truth. If you are at all interested in the matter we strongly advise you to write at once for particulars to The International Securities Syndicate, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, England, when you will be sent free of all charge a book entitled "The Premium Bond" which will give you all the information you require.

We strongly advise all readers who wish to take advantage of this wonderful scheme, the most remunerative in the world, and which is every year making thousands of men and women, wealthy, who have only before been able to make a small or very moderate investment in these Bonds, to write to The International Securities Syndicate, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, England.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

The Annual General Meeting of members of the Institute was held last evening in the hall of the Institute, Hornby Road, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, President of the Institute, presiding.

The report of the Managing Committee stated that this was a memorable year in the annals of the Institution, as it was the year in which the Library completed its 50 years of useful existence. After giving a brief survey of the early history and progress of the Institution, the report stated among other things:—The Managing Committee have the gratification to record another twelve-month of steady progress. The year began with 2,421 members on the rolls. With 426 new admissions as against 343 withdrawals, there was an increase of 83 members at the end of the year, the total number thus reaching 2,564. The Parsis, as usual, have occupied the foremost place as regards numbers, 1,839 members, last year having belonged to that community, the Hindus coming next with the number of 364, Christians 291, and lastly, Mahomedans 70. The number of lady members was 30 during the year. Seven of these were life members, 13 First Class, 6 Second Class and 4 Third Class. The total number of papers and periodicals to which the library subscribed during the year increased to 208, the largest number of varieties hitherto taken by the Institute. Of all these different papers and periodicals 402 copies were subscribed to, costing in all Rs, 5,138-8-9.

The total number of books issued to members during the year was 25,491. With a view to commemorate such an important event in the career of the Institution as the completion of half a century of its existence the Managing Committee considered it advisable to signalise it in some substantial form. They, therefore, started a Book Fund in connection with such a memorable event, for the purpose of enabling them to add an Oriental Section to the Library, comprising of works on Oriental Literature, Religions and Philosophy. This fund, the Managing Committe are glad to report, was most generously supported by the members of the Petit family and especially by Bai Hirabai, the widow, and Bai Awabai, the sister of the late Jamsetjee Petit, who gave Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000, respectively, towards the object of the Fund. The Committee, however, regret to observe that the Fund failed to evoke such a hearty and generous response from the generality of members as, looking to the importance of the object, they could naturally have expected from them. The total collected fund amounted to Rs. 5,774. Deducting therefrom Rs. 4,000—the total donations from the members of the Petit family—the sum of Rs. 1,774 only is left to show the measure of help received by the library from a total of close upon 2,600 members.

The Committee's report and the audited accounts were adopted, Messrs. K. A. Bala and F. K. Dadachanji were appointed secretaries to examine and report upon the voting lists returned by the members. Messrs. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody and S. B. Billimoria were appointed auditors for 1907, and the best thanks of the members were tendered to these gentlemen for the services rendered by them to the Institute as auditers for 1906. Thanks were voted to the retiring Committee for their able management of the affairs of the Institute during the past year.

THE PAY OF EUROPEAN POLICE INSPECTORS.

The European Inspectors of the Bombay Police through the Commissioner of Police have submitted a petition to the Governor asking for an increase in salary and conveyance allowance. The memorial points out that officers holding the same rank in the District Police are paid a higher scale of wages while their work is not so arduous nor are they asked to accept the same responsibilities. The petitioners point out that the population of Bombay City is increasing annually whereas the number of European Police officers and the salary have remained stationary. Most of the Inspectors are married and find their emoluments inadequate to meet their requirements. Under the circumstances they feel justified in asking for an increase in their salary. The petitioners point out the extra cost of living in a large city like Bombay where living is much more expensive than in the mofussil, and they prefer a claim for a Presidency allowance of Rs. 50, urging that all gazetted officers receive such allowance. In making a claim for Rs. 25 per mensem for conveyance allowance the petitioners point out that they are considerably out of pocket owing to expenses of conveyance. Certain charges are recoverable, not so others and only those who own private bicycles can cope with the work to any extent. The memorialists close with the confidence that their claims will be carefully enquired into and will receive favourable consideration at the hands of H. E. the Governor in Council.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "AFRICA."

THE following is the List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa" on the 1st April from the Victoria Dock No. B.—The Medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take Place at the Victoria Dock No. B, at 10-15 a. m. sharp on the 1st April 1907.—Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9 a. m. sharp on the 1st April :—

Col, and Mrs Allen, and child, Mr W Anderson, Capt J C C Angelo, Miss Bauman, Mr F W Bickel, Mr H E Billimoria, Mr and Mrs Blakeman, Miss B Blanchard, Mr Blohm, Mr J Boch, Miss Brame, Capt and Mrs A Brame, Mrs Brandt, Mr and Mrs H Brereton, Miss Brereton, Miss Campbell, Mr. Chess, Mr J H Clark, Mrs Cruickshank, Mrs Cooper, Mr de Coutouly, Mr R M Dalal, Mr M R Dalal, Mr Dresel, Mr J Drosos, Mr Durack Col Fox, Mr J Galimidi, Miss O Granger, Mr C V Green, Mr J Grossman, Mr J H Hall, Mr J Heron, Mr W N Hill, Mr and Mrs C H Hutton, Mr M Imhot, Mr Inglessi, Mr A B Jenkyns, Mrs A C and child, Revd Johanson, Mr Kanga, Mr and Mrs Komor, Mr J A Kerr, Mr B D Khambatta Mr Laing, Mr and Mrs Laville, Mr and Mrs Ledgard, Miss Ledgard, Revd, and Mrs J Loventhal, Dr and Mrs D Mackichan, Miss Mackichan, Major Macquoil, Mrs and infant Martin, Mr and Mrs J S Middleton, Mr and Mrs Minton, Mrs A Moeller, Mrs W Moor, and child, Miss Moor, Mrs D L Monro, Miss Nierup, Miss F Ohman, Mr G Ostermayer, and 2 children, Mrs L Paul, Miss Powell, Major and Mrs E G Pratt, Mr Schaeke, Surgeon-General R Scott Reid, Miss Scott Reid, Col A B Scott, Dr and Mrs M R Setna, Miss Setna, Miss A S Simmons, Miss Sinclair, Miss F H Smith, Mrs Stromeyer, Mr and Mrs J Taylor, Miss Thomas, Miss Tullo, Miss Vaughan, Col and Mrs Waldson, Miss C Wieslolek. Mr R Wittel. Major and Mrs L N Younbhusband.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "AUSTRIA."

The following is the List of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "Austria" on Sunday the 31st instant, from the Prince's Dock, C Shed, The Medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Prince's Dock, C Shed, at 10-30 a. m. sharp, on Sunday the 31st instant, Deck passengers and Native servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 9 a. m. sharp on Sunday the 31st instant :—

FROM BOMBAY.

Apfelbaum Mr	Poet Mrs B G
Balfour Mrs	Rasin Mr
Balfour Miss	Respaldizza de Marchioness
Grimm Mr W	Ridell Miss C
Haugwitz Countess E	Skipwith Capt
Lehnhart Mr J	Stewart, Lieut G K
Masotti Mr and Mrs P	Sulzer Mr G
Masotti Mr F	Thomas Mr T
Moore Capt T G	Vaughan Mrs
Meyer Mrs J and infant	

FROM KARACHI.

Balfour 2 Misses	Oldfield Miss
Garcia Mrs infant and nurse	Reckitt Lieut-Col and Mrs J D
Dodson Miss	Unwin Lieut-Col and Mrs
Hensley Mr and Mrs J H	G B children and nurse
Hartigan Major and Mrs	Warner Miss
Joanides Mr	

FOR KARACHI.

Gorio Dr G	Locateli Dr G

THE Executive Committee of the Association for the advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of the Indians are giving a party at the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 2nd of April, as a send-off to their students proceeding to foreign countries to complete their education.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road London England.

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.

37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26.
Other patterns in stock. Rs. 30 to 60
32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls, Rs 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
18653. Necklace, set pearls, Rs. 86.
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, Rs. 400
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 6 r.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pear. and turquoisse, Rs. 24.
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

SHOW ROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

M. S. NICHOLSON DENTAL-SURGEON

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Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

The President's Address.

CO-OPERATION AND INDUSTRY.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, MARCH 28.

Surat is gay with Exhibitions and Conferences. The Bombay Industrial Conference met this morning at half past eleven in a special *mandap* on the Exhibition Ground, beautifully decorated and designed. Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt presided. He was received with cries of *Bande Mataram*. The Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the delegates. Mr. Thackersey proposed that Mr. Dutt be elected President, who was the father of Industrial Conferences and who as Revenue Minister of Baroda made himself famous. Messrs. Mark and Nandshanker seconded this proposition.

Mr. Dutt spoke of the economic situation of India, of which he had made a special study. He advised the Gaekwar to give over charge of the Cotton Mills worked by the State Agency to a private agency, thus sympathising with private industrial enterprise.

Papers on Industries were read and the Chairman of the Reception Committee made suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the agriculturists of India. He spoke of cottage industries vs. factories of cattle and horse breeding; irrigation; primary education and schools for farming.

Others also spoke.

Rao Bahadur Khandubhai G. Desai, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Provincial Industrial Conference in welcoming the Deligates delivered a long speech. First he gave a short history of the City of Surat, founded over four hundred years ago. He spoke of the times when the English first entered the city, purely for commercial purposes. In those days, Surat was the gate of India for the foreigners, and it claimed a population numbering over eight lakhs. To sum up the whole in a few words, Surat was gold personified. It rose with the Mogul Empire and fell with the decline of the same. The speaker then dwelt upon the history of Bombay, how it rose with the Peshwas, how its population, from a mere few fishermen grew into rich merchant princes, how Bombay flourished under the English, and how its industries developed. Like other great cities of the world, Surat had sent out her sons in the distant quarters of the globe for industrial enterprises. Surat had still 10,000 looms working for silk brocade and other fabrics. Among the ancient exhibits of Surat silk and embroidery, they could find "zarries," over four hundred years old preserving the freshness of their colours, and the evenness of the texture. Such was the industrial art of Surat of ancient times. He was sure that if Surat made cloth of such excellence, suitable in appearance and taste to Europeans and Americans, he was sure the trade in that line would flourish. The merchants who dealt in piecegoods should ascertain the needs and requirements of the different markets of the world, and should place orders with the dealers of Surat. In the European and the American market there was a large demand for sandal-wood carved and inlaid boxes as made in Surat. Happily the Persian carpet-weaving industry was introduced recently in Surat, and it was now flourishing. The speaker hoped that "Bal Ashram" meant for refuging and feeding the poor and starving orphans of the city, was an institution which should appeal to them more and more, as deserving of their charity. The speaker then referred to the loss sustained by India in general and Surat in particular by the lamentable deaths of the Hon Mr. Justice Budruddin Tyabji and Mr. Premchand Roychand, who were always in the front in helping the poor of Surat in every way. The Industrial Conference for all India was first held at Benares in 1905. The function they were engaged in then, was the first Provincial Industrial Conference and therefore, they would have to consider matters, not only affecting local interests but such as would have a close bearing on the matters concerning the whole of India in general. A few of those matters were the formation of District Associations for industrial purposes, the advancement of the Swadeshi Movement, and finding means of employment for famers when thrown out of work during the famine years. The Swadeshi Movement was meant for merely inducing the people to buy Indian made goods, boycotting the European, but to urge them on towards reviving the lost cottage industries, peculiarly suited to the conditions of India and the famine. If India wanted to export her surplus goods profitably, she must continue to import foreign goods, receiving in return not merely gold and silver, but commodities as would prove of real use to the Indians. The Swadeshi Movement never meant the mere restriction of all foreign trades. In conclusion, the speaker tendered his and the Committee's thanks to Mr. Westropp, the Collector, Mr Meade, the Director of Agriculture, Mrs. Bose, Mrs. Scott, and other ladies and gentlemen for their advice and assistance in matters industrial, which helped so much to make the Industrial Exhibition a success. (Applause).

Mr. Romeshar Chunder Dutt was then formerly elected the President of the Conference and he was enthusiastically received.

PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH.

Mr. Dutt, addressing the Conference, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is nearly six months ago, when I was still in England, enjoying a little rest from work, that I received your kind telegram inviting me to preside at this Industrial Conference at Surat. I naturally felt a little hesitation before accepting the invitation, as I knew the work and the many engagements which awaited me on my return to India. But I felt proud, that you, my kind friends had thought of me, and chosen me during my absence from India; and as your work is one with which I had identified myself for years past, I accepted your kind invitation with cordial pleasure. And I need hardly add that I am present here to-day with the permission of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, an enlightened and patriotic Prince, who heartily sympathises with all your endeavours towards Industrial Progress, and fosters and helps such endeavours in his own State.

Gentlemen, Industrial Exhibitions and Conferences like this are held in all countries and among all progressive nations,—but the Exhibitions and Conferences which we have been holding in India during the past few years have a peculiar significance. They indicate the slow awakening of a nation from industrial dependence and servitude, and a determination to secure for ourselves our rightful place among the industrial nations of the earth. India has always been a great industrial country; and in past times she was not better known for the learning of her philosophers than for the skill of her artizan. Your historic town of Surat has played a prominent part in the industrial history of India during centuries, and boasts of the early settlements of the European nations who come to trade in the East. But long before the rise of modern European nations, Western India was the scene of a busy trade with the greatest nations of the ancient times.

Long before the commencement of the Christian Era, the Phoenicians were,—what the Portuguese, the Dutch and the British have been in modern times, the master of the carrying trade of the world; and Phoenician merchants carried the rich products of India to the courts of the Pharaos, and of David and Salomon. Later on Greek writers speak with unstinted admiration of the arts and industries of ancient India; and in the centuries immediately succeeding the Christian Era, stately Roman galleys frequented the ports of India for her rich trade and her wonderful manufacturers.

It is not necessary for me to-day to dwell on these well-known facts, but there are some of them which so interesting that they should be known to you all. The first record to which I will refer is called the periplus of the *Erythraan Sea*, a maritime guide book of the first century after Christ, which describes the coast trade of India with a fulness of detail which leaves little to be desired. The emporium of Barbarike on the mouths of the Indus,—probably not far from modern Karachi,—exported silk threads, saphires, indigo, cottons and emeralds. Syrastrene or Saurashtra or modern South Kathiawar exported grains and cotton. And the port of Barygaza, which is no other than Bharu-Kachcha or Broach, exported precious stones and porcelain, cottons and silks, ivory and ebony, pepper and spices. Very few of you who frequent the crowded streets and the tortuous lanes of that still busy port care to recall the fact that nearly two thousand years ago, Broach was the greatest port of Western India, and that rich towns in the interior like Ujjain, Plithana and Tagara, poured their silks and cotton fabrics, their perfumes and precious stones into that busy port to feed the luxury of the Roman world. Railways were then not in existence; but bullock carts, laden with cotton fabrics and silks, grains and spices, wended their slow way over country roads and cart tracks which converged from north, south, and east, to the busy Bunder of Broach, where astute Alexandrian merchants waited in their ships to purchase the goods from Indian traders, and to transport them to the West. Bombay was then still in the womb of futurity, but Kallieua or Kalyan near modern Bombay was a small port much infested by pirates. Passing over other ports we come to Cape Comorin and to Ceylon, and thence our author takes us to Masalia or modern Masalipatam, known even in those times for its fine cloths. Lastly, reference is made to a great Gangetic mart, the trade of which, even two thousand years ago, consisted of those cotton fabrics of the most delicate texture and exreme beauty which were afterwards known as the Muslins of Decca. This Gangetic mart is located by some antiquarians near modern Bogdy in Western Bengal, and by others near modern Decca in Eastern Bengal. But gentlemen, I do not wish to dwell on this controversy, or to create a Partition among the Antiquarians of Benbal!

I now take leave of the Periplus and will only make a passing mention of Pliny whose famous Natural History is a perfect encyclopædia of ancient knowledge on a variety of subjects. He speaks of pepper, and ginger which grew wild in India, and of the diamonds and pearls, beryl and opal, onyx and jasper, amethyst and carbuncle, which were exported from India for the use of luxurious Roman ladies and damsels.

Lastly, we come to Ptolemy of the second centry after Christ, who raised Geography to a science; and he gives us a full and comprehensive account of Genetic of India, and of India beyond the Ganges. Most of his names are easily indentified; his Indabara is Indraprastha or ancient Delhi, his Madura is Mathura, his Syrastrene is Saurastra or South Kathiawar, his Barygaza is Broach, his Ozene is Ujjain, his Palimbotha is Patna, and his Tamralipti is Tamlook. The capital of Bengal he calls Ganje.

These brief references to the ancient times will suffice. It is only necessary to add that in the long centuries succeeding the Christian Era, Hindu ships, laden with Indian goods, traded with Java and other islands, where the remains of Hindu temples and Hindu images are still to be found. In the West, the trade of India was carried on by successive nations; and after the decline of Alexandria, Constantinople, Venice, Portugal, Holland, and England, have been the carriers of the rich manufactures of India to Europe. From the ancient times to the present day nations of the west have been enriched by the trade of the East.

It would be a needless waste of time to refer to-day to those causes which led to a decline and decay of Indian manufactures from the middle of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth century. The internal wars among contending nations in India was one principal cause; the commercial policy of England in those days was a second potent cause; and the discovery of power looms in England was a third. The fact is beyond doubt that, early in the nineteenth century, the industries and manufactures of India had reached their low-water mark; and spinning and weaving and dyeing, as well as working in metals and stone, which had given occupation to millions of our countrymen for ages past, had declined. It almost seemed at a time that agriculture would remain the only source of income for the nation, beyond a few village industries of insignificant value and importance.

Happily, gentlemen, we have now turned over a new leaf in the history of our national progress. Our industrious countrymen soon adopted the western methods of industry, and competed with western nations for the markets of India and of the East. Forty years ago we had only 13 cotton mills in all India, the number is probably near 300 in the present day. We had less than 3,00,000 spindles in all India forty years ago, the number to-day is probably six millions. Our advance in the textile industry has been perhaps more rapid than in other industries, but a general movement is observable to-day all over India to revive old industries, to start new industries and to give the people in India their ancient place among the industrial nations of the earth. Call it the *Swadeshi Movement*, or call it by any other name; but the cry has gone forth from one end of the country to the other, a cry which stimulates self help and self reliance, and which is pregnant with the happest results in the future.

Gentlemen, it has been well said that any true national progress must be simultaneous in all departments of national life. And those of us who have studied the popular movements in the different Provences of India during the last half century will have noticed that there is no department of our life which has not been influenced and permeated to some extent by the spirit of the times. In Literature, the greatest writers in Bengal have lived and written within the last half century and the names of some of them have travelled beyond the limits of Bengal and of India. In Social Reforms, you in the west have had earnest workers, from the late lamented Mr. Ranade downwards, as we have had eqully earnest workers in Bengal. In Religion, Hindu and Mahomedan alike have, within this period, derived new sources of inspiration from their ancient Scriptures, strengthening and refreshing and comforting our life on earth. In Politics our great national aspirations are spreading and deepening from day to day and from year to year, and are destined, in the near future, to secure to us those privileges of National Self Government which are the birth right of all civilized nations. And in Industrial Enterprises too, we have made a humble commencement, which, under the dispensations of a Providence which helps those who help themselves, will spread and fructify the land.

It is some years now since the first Industrial Exhibition was held in connexion with the Indian National Congress; and it is only a year ago that the first Industrial Conference was held at Benares, at which I had the honour to preside. From the beginning, the Government of India and the Governments of the different Provinces have given us their hearty support and co-operation in these efforts to stimulate our industries: and we gratefully acknowledge that the attitude of the Government towards our industries at the present day is one of cordial sympathy. But, Gentlemen, our future rests with us. There is no civilized and progressive nation in Europe or in America whi h has not secured its own place in the world's history by its own endeavours, strenuous and persistent, in all departments of national life. The call now comes to us from Japan aye from China too and other Eastern lands, and it is the same stirring call teaching us the great lesson of self-help and self-reliance.

As has happened again and again in the past history of India, our women have cordially joined in the great work before us and both in Bengal and in Western India, the *Swadeshi Movement* is inspired and sustained by the patriotic endeavours of Indian women which will leave its mark in history. Men and women,—we are all engaged in the same task which lies before us,—and we have only made a small commencement. Parsees and Jains, Mahomedans and Hindus, let us all sink the petty jealousies and differences which divide us, let us all unite in a common endeavour in the present and a common faith in the future,—and our success in this great endeavour is assured." (Voiferous cheers).

There was a recess from half past two to three, then resolutions were passed requesting Government to survey indigenous industries. They advocated establishing district associations for study and the supply of the needs of districts in Industrial matters. They requested Government to give increased support to technical and commercial education and the greater encouragement to the handloom industry and the Parekh School of Arts. They advocated the employing of trained sericulturists for the silk industry, inviting capitalists towards sugar industry, securing the uniformity of weights and measurements in the presidency, the establishing of free primary schools, teaching practical farming ard manual training, forming comparative associations for artisans and tradesmen, and expressing disapproval of the levy of Custom duty at Viramgam on all articles imported from Kathiawar. It was resolved that Government be approached with a view of its removal.

Several papers on industries were taken as read.

A vote of thanks to the President terminated the business of the day.

The Provincial and Temperance Conferences meet to-morrow.

The following fourteen resolutions will be submitted at the Provincial Conference which holds its sittings at Surat on Good Friday and Saturday, the 29th and 30th instant respectively:—

(1) LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT AND REMISSION.

That in the opinion of this Conference, the agrarian problem over the greater part of the Presidency has become so serious that nothing short of radical remedial measures, such as a general lowering of assesment, and fixing of the reduced demand in perpetuity will save the situation. And that till this boon of permanent settlement is granted and as a measure leading to it, this Conference earnestly urges upon the attention of Government the great necessity of imposing a statutory restriction upon the state's power to increase assessments at each revision by providing that such revision should, as suggested by the Government of Lord Ripon, be based upon to sole consideration of a rise or fall in prices, and that where an enhancement is made, it should be only a moderate proportion of the rise in prices.

(B) That this Conference is of opinion that the rules about the granting of suspensions and remissions of the Government demands of land revenue to agriculturists on account of failure or damages of crops over a large area from calamities of different kinds are not conceived in a spirit of liberality and that they are not sufficiently elastic to meet the needs of the agricultural population.

(C) That this Conference is of opinion that the gradual encroachment of forest areas as reserved and unreserved on the village commons of old times is a source of great hard-ship to the agriculturists of the Presidency and the Conference prays the Government will be pleased to set apart for each village sufficient land for the grazing of its cattle, and that till such free land has been assigned to a village no fees be charged for permitting its cattle to graze in forest areas.

II—PROVINCIAL CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

This Conference records its emphatice protest against the action of the Government in having abolished the competitive examination for direct recruitment to the Provincial Service of the Presidency. In the opinion of this Conference, an open competitive examination with all its draw-backs, is on the whole better fitted than any system of mere Government nomination to secure the best men for the higher branches of Government Service and the Conference earnestly hopes that Government will be pleased to consider the question with a view to the restoration of the examination now abolished.

III—EXPANSION OF PROVINCIAL COUNCIL AND MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The Conference strongly urges the Expansion of the Provincial Legislative council allowing a larger control over the financial and executive administration of the Presidency and a larger and truly effective representation of the people by conferring upon each of the districts of the Presidency the franchise of returning at least one representative to the Legislative Council and thus gradually leading up to the realisation of the ideal of self-government on colonial lines adopted by the Congress, held in Calcutta in December last.

That as one of the main objects of the extension of local self-government was to educate people, and to develop or erete, if need be, the capacity of self-help, it is desirable that direct Government control should not be exercised as frequently as now. That the Municipal and Local Boards be more largely constituted on an elective basis than at present, and that in the more improtant districts non-officials be appointed Presidents of these bodies.

IV.—PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

"That this Conference desires to express its opinion that the time has arrived when a further step should be taken in the matter of financial decentralisation by leaving the responsibility of the financial administration of the different Province principally to the local Governments, the supreme government receiving from each Local Governments only a fixed contribution levied in accordance with some definite equitable principle which should not be liable to any disturbance during the currency of the period of contract except in cases contemplated by Lord Ripon's resolution so as to secure to Local Governments that fiscal certainty and that advantage arising from the normal expansion of the revenues, which are so essential to all real progress in the developement of the resources and in satisfactory administration of the different Provinces."

B.—(MUNICIPAL FINANCE.)

That this Conference is further of opinion that Government should give a liberal measure of assistance to Municipal boards to enable them to carry out works such as drainage and water-supply, and further urges that expenditure on account of the plague measures should be borne by Government and not by Local Bodies.

PRIMARY TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

This Conference welcomes with satisfaction the circular issued by the Government of India to the various Provincial Administrations on the subject of Free Primary Education and this Conference trusts that His Excellency Lord Minto will, before the expiry of his term of office, take adequate measures in the direction of conferring the boon of free and compulsory Primary Education on the people of this country as in the case in England under the Education Act of 1891, and also in certain districts of H. H. the Gaekwar's state.

That this Conference regrets that, regard being had to the importance of Primary education, the teachers in Primery schools are too poorly paid in comparison with other departments of the State and the Conference in consequence earnestly recommends steps should be taken to improve the status of these teachers in matter of salary, pension and allowances.

That the attention Government be also drawn to the great necessity of importing technical education to the industrial classes is vernacular by laying down standards for trade school and Science and Technological classes, and declaring liberal grants to the institution. Also by opening Science and Technological sections in connection with the Training Colleges and the Poona College of Science, with a view to create a class of properly trained teachers to conduct these institutions.

That this Conference is of opinion that the time has arrived for making provision for higher Commercial Education and urges the establishment not only of Commercial and Agricultural schools but of Mercantile Colleges, and prays for a liberal allotment from the public funds for the purpose.

VI.—PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE AND DISTRICT AND TALUKA ASSOCIATION.

In the opinion of this Conference a Provincial Committee, consisting of the following gentleman be formed in pursuance of Resolution passed at the last session of the National Congress to act for the Congress in all Congress matters, and calls upon the leading gentlemen in all District and Taluka towns to town similar Associations. At the earliest opportunity throughout the Presidency for the careful study and free ventilation of local provincial and imperial questions, carrying on the work of the political education of the people and obtaining redress of popular grievances.

VII.—MEDICAL EDUCATION AND ADMINISTRATION.

That whilst re-affirming its resolution of years on the subject of medical education and civil-medical administration to the effect that, in the interest of medical education, the profession and the public, and of the several medical departments of the State, less than of economy, it was time that the higher Civil Medical Service was no longer a branch of the Military Indian Medical Service and with appointments exclusively confined to members of the Military Service, and made to suit the convenience of such service, but formed the distinct and independent service by itself in which appointments were thrown open to the general profession and made, on the ground of special merit and training only, to meet the requirements of its various departments of education, science, and sanitation this Conference is strongly of opinion that the very unsatisfactory position and prospects of members of the subordinate Civil Medical Service, of Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants, compared with members of similar standing in other departments of the public service, require thorough investigation and redress, and pray that Government will grant for the purpose an open inquiry by a mixed Commission of official and non-official members.

VIII.—SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

That this Conference puts on record its opinion that the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions should be effected as early as practicable, that it could be effected with economy and efficiency by transferring the judicial powers vested in the Assistant and Deputy Collectors, and Mamlatdars to the Subordinate Judges.

IX.—JUDICIAL SERVICE.

That this Conference is of opinion that the present system under which a large proportion of the Districts Judgeships, Joined Judgeships and Assistant Judgeships are filled by the covenanted Civilians without any special legal training and without any adquate guarantee of the knowledge of law necessary for the satisfactory discharge of the very important and responsible Judicial duties entrusted to them, is injurious to the best interest of efficient Judicial Administration in the Mofussil.

This Conference, therefore, prays that Government will be pleasent to take early steps for placing the present system upon such footing as will ensure the confidence of the Bar and the Public in the judicial administration in the district and a higher standard of efficiency in the administration of law.

X.—AGENCY COURTS.

That in the opinion of this Conference the procedure adopted by the Bombay Government as the Court of Appeal from the decisions of the Court in the different Political Agencies in the Presidency—of Southern Maratha, Kathiawar, Rewakantha, Mahikantha, and Palanpur—of refusing to hear parties and inviting them only to submit written memoranda of arguments is a serious departure from the recognised traditions of British Courts, and is highly prejudicial to the interests of justice. This Conference, therefore, prays that Government will be pleased to take steps to bring this procedure in a line with that adopted by the Bomby High Courrt, or the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

XI.—SWEDESHI.

1. This Conference accords its most cordial support to the Swedeshi movement, and calls upon the people of the country to labour to promote its success by making earnest and sustained efforts to foster the growth of indigenous industries, and encourage the consumption of indigenous articles by giving them preference over imported commodities, even at a sacrifice.

XII.—SOUTH AFRICAN RESOLUTION.

This Conference also places on record its sense of deep regret and indignation that the people of this country should be subjected to harassing and degrading restrictions and denied the ordinary rights of British citizenship in His Majesty's colonies and the Conference expresses its firm conviction that such a policy is fraught with serious danger to the best interests of the empire.

XIII.—INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION.

That in the opinion of this Conference, the Income Tax Administration of the Presidency leaves large room for irregularities, high-handedness and oppression; that the assesment is based on no fixed and intelligible, and that sufficient checks not exercised on the vagaries of over-zealous officers who make sudden enhancements in assessment without any satisfactory excuse, and further defeat the object the Government of India had in view in raising the taxable minimum to Rs. 1,000 by bringing under the operation of the tax in a most arbitary manner persons who would otherwise be exempt from the payment of any impost. And in view of the great dissatisfaction that prevails throughout the Presidency in matter, especially among the trading classes, the conference earnestly urges upon the attention of the Government the desirability of appointing a small committee to anquire into the complaints of the people in regard to this administration.

XIV.—OMNIBUS.

That this Conference reaffirms its previous resolutions relating to the subjects of Abkari, Arms Act, Forest, and the third class Railway Passengers.

MME. RODILEAU, the oldest woman in France, has died at Neuilly at the age of 106. She came to Paris when quite a child, and never left it afterwards. She remained in full possession of her faculties to the very last, and was in the habit of taking a daily walk.

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Tens of thousands have known no other soap since birth. For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to mothers, as well as for the toilet, bath, and nursery, Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, is priceless.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate medicinal and emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours.
Sold throughout the world.

"I'M FAGGED OUT!"

How often one hears the expression used, but how seldom the user realises what it means. He experiences a feeling of languor, a sense of depression, and irritability. The brain seems incapable of strong impressions, inesitude sets in and vitality runs very low. You may put it down to overwork but most likely it is the protest of exhausted Nature. At such a time there is danger and unless the vigour of life is renewed, the brain cleared and languor conquered serious consequences may result. Something more than an effort of will is required to throw it off. Nature needs assistance.

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afford that assistance. They restore Brain Fag, impart a healthy glow to one's feeling, feed the weakened tissues and built up the system.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, the strength and comfort. The losses and emissions cease as if by magic; the cheeks become ruddy, the lips assume a rosy color, the eyes lively and brilliant; the mind is active and clear; the appetite and digestion are perfect; and the old, worn out, and despondent condition disappears completely.

Sold at Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—V.-P. extra.

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The pastries that are the most popular with boys and girls and the most wholesome for everybody, are those that are made at home with

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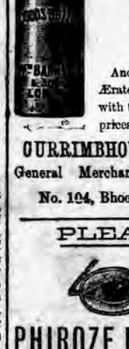
"Paisley Flour"

Makes home baking easy and pleasing. Recipes in every tin.



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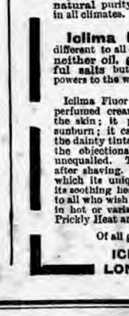

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With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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Natural Beauty is the perfection of Beauty. The exquisite Icilma Specialities restore the skin to its natural purity and keep it cool, clear and soft in all climates.

Icilma Fluor Cream is entirely different to all other preparations for it contains neither oil, grease, animal fat, nor harmful salts but owes its wonderful beautifying powers to the well-known Icilma Natural Water.

Icilma Fluor Cream is a snowy deliciously perfumed cream; it cleanses, cools and softens the skin; it prevents roughness, redness and sunburn; it cannot grow hair. For preserving the dainty tints of the complexion and preventing the objectionable "shine" when warm it is unequalled. To men it is a soothing delight after shaving. The delightful sense of freshness which its unique natural elements impart and its soothing healing action render it a necessity to all who wish to preserve a natural complexion in hot or variable climates. Invaluable against Prickly Heat and Insect Bites.

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LONG LIFE.

MODERATE PRICE.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the names of Dr. Nevill Johnson's Vetarzo Remedies. See special Notice stamped round every bottle of these preparations.

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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

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A MANAGER for the JUMNA MILLS, Delhi, having thorough knowledge and experience in Cotton Carding, Spinning, and Weaving. Salary Rs. 400 with future prospects. One with 1st class Engineer's Certificate preferred. The applicant should have about 5 years' experience of the management of some large Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill. Apply with copies of certificates up to 12th April, 1907, to R. S. Girdharilal, Managing Director, SARAN & Co., Ltd., Delhi.

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A NURSE to look after an Infant, Ayah kept, Apply Stating Salary with testimonials. To,
MRS. I. HIGH,
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LADIES will regret if they will not visit at once to place their orders for Easter at the newly OPENED BRANCH for Ladies by MESSRS. A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road. A well-known and experienced cutter has been engaged and the Establishment has been well stocked with all sorts of tempting materials.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

EX. S.S. EGYPT.

T. S. & Co. No. 1 to 6—6 cases knife cleaner.
T. S. & Co. No. 7—1 case Teapot strainer.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay walar colt 14 hands, 10 years thoroughly broken to single harness driven for 4 years in a victoria believed absolutely sound.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis nearly new with a young grey Arab horse, 5 years, 14 hands and a set of harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred cabriolet with a bay walar 14-2 and a set of harness.
1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF PRECIOUS PEARLS.

Under instructions of the firm of Messrs. Gokalbhai Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. B. S. N. Talati & Co., the pledgees, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April at 2 p.m. (B. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

15 precious pearls, weighing 1223 in chavs or thereabouts.
1 big pearl set in gold.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors at their Office No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort.

The pearls can also be seen at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan at the above address on a previous appointment being made and they will be on view for two days before the day of sale at the Rooms of the Undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 9th proximo at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Road Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass, crockery and plate leware large dining table, large side-board and dumb waiter, drawing-room, sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, table and wall ornaments, hanging and table-lamps, rich carpets single and double bed-steads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, glass door single and double almyrahs and chest of drawers, writing table, office chairs, wall and table clocks, cane furniture, China matting, copper utensils, one English-built glass fronted single-seated rubber tyred brougham, one pair bay waler, horses, set of plated mounted harness, one lot garden tubs and pots, &c., &c.

The property of the Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots at Agripada.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on Wednesday the 10th proximo, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following building plots for the term of 99 years:—

Plot No.	Building Area. Square Yards.	Plot No.	Building Area. Square Yards.
19	978	63	978
26	978	65	978
37	978	67	978
38	978	78	1055
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Plans for the site, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineers, Trust Building Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Building Plots at Chaupati.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th proximo, at 4 30 p.m., (S.T.)—sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following building plots for the term of 99 years:—

|

UNREST AMONG THE PUNJAB ZAMINDARS.

(BY ZAFAR ALI KHAN, B. A.)

There are certain political myths which die hard. One of these is the alleged inability of the masses of India to comprehend their status as citizens of the British Indian Empire. It is supposed that only University Education can endow the people with a sense of their political rights and privileges which should be conceded to them in so far as such concession is not derogatory to the interests of the Government. The masses are looked upon as the happy recipients of that gift of bliss which is the heritage of ignorance and which needs the autocratic benevolence of a patriarchal Government to make it ideal. Either view admits of considerable modification.

University education in India has hitherto been sadly disappointing from the utilitarian's point of view. Our Universities have produced men who have distinguished themselves on the platform and made their name in the Press, but the speeches and writings of these men have been a mass of vapid chaff with but few grains, which when retrieved, were found to be inconsistant with the vital requirements of the country. The political creed of new India consists of shibboleths which are untenable by reason of their premature development. The so-called pohtical leaders instead of commencing with the first rung of the ladder have attempted to reach the roof at one jump—an acrobatic feat which is without a parallel in the history of politics. India wants bread to save herself from starvation, but these gentlemen of "light and leading" are trying to procure for her an exclusively butter diet to make her fat. The majority of the three hundred millions of India is agricultural and the sweat of its brow is instrumental not only in supplying food for home consumption but also in adding to the country's wealth by flooding the markets of the world with its agricultural produce. Has the National Congress done anything to ameliorate the condition or protect the interests of the peasantry—that "backbone" of the Indian population as Lord Curzon was won't to call it? Do the Congress leaders suppose that extended representation, a larger native element in the higher grades of the public service, simultaneous examinations, removal of restrictions imposed by the Arms Act, boycott of foreign goods and similar other measures are among the foremost requirements of the country?

There is a talk of the great industrial future which India has before it. From the industrial programme, however, which relates to manufactures only, agricultural enterprise is excluded. But it must be remembered that although industrial centres may spring up by the score throughout India, making her one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world, yet as long as India remains geographically and physically the territorial leviathan that she is, so long must agriculture remain her leading feature. To safeguard the rights and privileges of the agricultural population of the country, therefore, should be the principal object of all those who have the good of the country at heart. All other considerations are only of secondary importance.

I now propose to consider the prevailing notion that the masses by reason of their ignorance and illiteracy are incapable of appreciating what the Government owes to them, and that the latter in absence of any representative voice pleading their cause have no other alternative but to exercise its paternal solicitude for their welfare and use its discretion in managing their affairs. All this is very true but the old order is changing, giving place to the new. The spirit of liberty and constitutionalism which is in the air has not disdained to enter the peasant's cottage, upon whom an awakening has come, at least in the Punjab, of which this article is the immediate subject.

Lord Curzon, who did more real good to India than any other Viceroy, was not slow to realize that extended irrigation was the basis of India's economic prosperity. The Punjab with its abundant supply of perennial rivers naturally secured a prominent place in the irrigation programme, and the network of canals which honeycombed the province from end to end converted illimitable tracts of virgin soil into flourishing and prosperous colonies. To induce colonization, grants of land were made on easy terms, of which the zamindars readily availed themselves. The peasantry, disposing of their encumbered and exhausted patrimony, left a congested and comparatively unpaying neighbourhood for the new Arcadia which was temptingly plentiful. But when under the touch of the husbandman's plough the howling wilderness had been converted into a blossoming garden, and the granary of the East— as the Punjab might well be called—had begun to produce golden harvests on a scale hitherto unsurpassed, the colonization authorities suddenly changed their attitude towards the population of the colonies. The sympathy hitherto shown by them became conspicuous by its absence. Rigour took the place of leniency. Feudal abuses crept into the administration of the colonies. The grantees of Government land, whose status was only that of a tenant began to be treated like serfs, and the slightest infraction of the colony laws, such as the ephemeral absence of a tenant from his tenement, rendered him liable to punishment with fine which was regulated by the whim of the subordinate colonization staff. The grievances of the tenants increased in number and intensity till they became unbearable.

Fortunately for the Zamindars, one of their number who held a respectable position as a retired Government officer and was gifted with letters, took to journalism in the interests of his suffering community and started an Urdu paper "the Zamindar." The object of this paper was to instruct and enlighten the benighted agricultural community and to protect and safeguard their rights by acting as a medium between them and the Government. The grievances of the Zamindars in general and of the colony population in particular were ventilated in its columns from time to time and the Government occasionally redressed them. "The Zamindar" has been doing excellent work and its Editor and proprietor Moulvi Sirajuddin Ahmad, is to be congratulated upon having founded the Zamindars' Association which is the representative of the agricultural community of the Punjab.

The indefatigable exertions of "the Zamindar" have succeded in creating a public voice in so far as the Zamindar community of the Punjab is concerned, and the fact that nearly fifty thousand Zamindars of all shades of society took part in three monster meetings convened, at various places, with the object of protesting against the objectionable character of the Colonization of Government Lands Bill which was on the tapis, shows the wonderful revolution that has been effected in the Punjab. Never before did the masses evince the slightest interest in questions affecting their rights, and the fact of their having done so in the present instance for the first time shows which way the wind blows.

The new Colonization Act which has just been passed by the Government of the Punjab in total disregard of thousands of dissentient voices raised against a number of its arbitrary and inequitable provisions has stirred up deep discontent among the Zamindars of the Punjab. The new Act repudiates contracts previously entered into between the Government as owners and the Zamindars as tenants in the colonization areas. It imposes disabilities upon the Zamindars by saddling them with conditions too hard to bear, over and above those governing the grants of land at the time when they were made.

All this has been made abundantly clear in a letter which the Honorary General Secretary to the Zamindars' Association has addressed to the Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, praying that His Honour may reconsider the Act which has been promulgated with a view to the elimination of its objectionable provisions. The views of the Association as expressed in this letter " are the outcome of a sincere desire to loyally support the Government in its dealing with its tenants on equitable principles, having due regard also to the welfare of the tenants themselves," and it is to be hoped that the respectful yet firm appeal of the Punjab Zamindars will move the head of the Punjab Government to rescind those clauses of the enactment which constitute an encroachment upon the manifest rights and prerogatives of the Zamindars.

ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES.

COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, March 20.

326 COMPETITIONS.

The following Competitions will be held as under :—

Competitions.	Place.	Date and Time.
Wheel Cup	Mahalaxmi Fort..	6th April 5 p m.
Hamilton Shield Inter Company	Crescent site (Opposite Army and Navy stores.)	13th April 6-30 p m
D B F	Saluting Battery.	20th April 4 p m

Entries for D B F Competition to be in Head Quarter office by morning of the 19th April.

Attention is drawn to the Hamilton Shield Competition which has been altered to an Inter Company Competition with reference to above competitions.

Instructional parades will be held as under :—

D B F Every Wednesday evening until further orders at the saluting Battery at 7 p m.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure of "Albion" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists throughout. 4c.

BY THE WAY.

BISHOPS AS "HANDYMEN."

The Bishop of Selkirk, who has been relating his experiences as tooth-puller and surgeon-in-ordinary to his scattered flock, is by no means the only living Prelate who can turn his hands to unepiscopal work. Not along ago Dr. Ridley, Bishop of New Caledonia, confided to his audience at a Church Missionary meeting that he was quite a proficient cook. "I do my own cooking," he confessed, and I can even make yeast. I have for twenty-five years done my own mending, and even my own washing. Equally versatile is Dr. Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, who, on his long tramps through his diocese, frequently mends the clocks and umbrellas of the farmers, who give him a night's hospitality; the Bishop of Grafton and Armadale is proud of his skill in grooming his horses and boiling his "billy" in the Bush; and the Bishop of Rockhampton is glad at any time to do mechanic's work for the members of his flock. At home, Bishop Diggle, of Carlisle, boats that he has knitted hundreds of pairs of socks and stockings, and can make a shirt as well as any man; and not long ago his Lordship of Winchester took part in a shooting match, the Bishop of Kensington competed in a footrace, and the late Bishop Stubbs took out a patent for a "Sleepy Hollow Chair."

THE OLD SCHOOL BOARD AND THE NEW COUNCIL.

The list of members of the new County Council contains the names of six members of the old London School Board who have hitherto failed to obtain seats on the Council: the Rev. Stewart Headlam, who is to be cordially congratulated on returning to his public labours in the cause of London education; Mr. W. H. Key, Mr. Cyril Jackson, Mr. H. C. Gooch, Mr. E. Hastings Jay, and Major Skinner. All but the first-named are Moderates. On the other hand, the Council loses the services of Mr. Shepheard, Mr. Graham Wallas, and Mr. E. Barnes, all former members of the School Board—two Progressives and one Moderate. Of the former Council some half-dozen School Board men survive: Mr. R. Bray, Mr. A. B. Russell, Hon. Rupert Guinness, Mr. J. T. Taylor, Mr. T. Gautrey, Colonel Probyn, and Mr. C. Y. Sturge, while Mr. Whitaker Thompson remains an Alderman until 1910.

THE NURSERY OF SAVOY OPERA.

The death of Miss Rosina Brandram reminds us not only of the passing of the old Savoyards but of the approaching extinction of that school of entertainers organised by the German Reeds at the Gallery of Illustration and St. George's Hall. This "School" was practically the nursery of Savoy Opera, for it provided Mr. W. S. Gilbert and the late Sir Arthur Sullivan with the chief exponents of their operas, notably Mr. George Grossmith, Miss Rosina Brandram, Mrs. Howard Paul, the Temples, Mr. Rutland Barrington and Mr. Arthur Cecil. One by one they were brought under the banner of the Savoy management, and in their way each of them exercised a strong influence upon the work of the librettist and composer.

THE SNOWDROP AN "IMMIGRANT ALIEN."

Snowdrops have this (alleged) spring made a rather belated appearance, for they were due during the first week of the month on the Feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas. Botanists allow the emblem of consolation to be but "possibly native near Malvern and Wrexham"; it wrs unknown to Chaucer; and the name "snowdrop" seems quite modern. Sad to say, Wordsworth's "Chaste harbinger of spring" appears to have been introduced by the Benedictine monks for the dreadfully prosaic reason that the roots of the snowdrop possess nutritious properties, which rendered them a desirable addition to the menu of a monastery.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS NAVY.

Only those who have seen the German Emperor among his ships and men, says a writer in *Chambers's Journal*, can thoroughly appreciate how completely he is the very soul of his Navy. He continually visits it, knows all his superior officers personally, and loses no opportunity of delivering one of those flamboyant speeches to his men which the world knows so well. At the annual swearing-in of the recruits before him he invariably delivers a speech or sermon to them, standing in front of a fieldaltar with crucifix and candles on it, and attended by a Protestant pastor and Catholic priest. On board ship, on Sundays, he always conducts Divine service and preaches the sermon (generally written for him by a pastor). He is never seen out of uniform, one curious consequence of which is that he sets no lead in the fashions for civil dress.

IN PUBLIC AND IN PRIVATE.

When at a naval port, the Emperor sleeps on board a battleship, dining in the common room at the midday dinner of his officers at their *Kasino*. When the meal is over he almost always delivers a speech, and is said to "let himself go" in the way of expressing his opinions a good deal more than he does in his other and more public speeches. As Emperor he is a very different person from what he is in private life. On hearing him speak in public it is impossible not to think of a drill-sergeant. The loud, harsh voice, the curt, peremptory sentences, ending abruptly, irresistibly remind one of the drill-ground. But in private life he is all gencrosity, lavish even, to his officers, as his gifts of his yachts, pictures (his own drawings among them), books, and many other things show.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S DOUBLE.

The double of the President of the French Republic, according to the *Reader*, is a shopkeeper in the Rue St. Honore. The latter, proud of his resemblance to the head of the State, strengthens the likeness by every means in his power. He wears the famous necktie of "butterfly" shape, with white spots on dark ground, dresses in black, does his hair in the same way as M. Fallieres, and has his beard trimmed in exactly the same fashion. Every morning, accompanied by a friend, who might easily pass for the President's secretary or son, he sallies forth, and walks with majestic step. With immense dignity, and secret delight, he receives and acknowledges the respectful salutations of the passers by.

ISLE OF WIGHT RAILWAYS.

Most persons who have occasion to travel by the railways in the Isle of Wight will not be displeased to learn of the probability that the lines will be before long acquired by a new company, and reorganised on a basis of electricity. An express service, the *County Gentleman* says, is promised between the chief towns, with a local service, by means of single cars, as has already proved extremely successful in other places, which will have stopping places to take up and set down passengers "at all the crossroads." Modern efficiency will thus be admirably harmonised with the preservation of the traditional island practice of stopping to pick up any respectable market-woman who signalled the driver with her umbrella.

THE WONDERS OF LONDON'S WATER SUPPLY.

Even to the man who "does not understand figures" there must be something a little staggering in the statistics of London's water supply given in the annual report of the Metropolitan Water Board. A little calculation reveals the startling fact that the water supplied every day to Greater London would fill a reservoir a quarter of a mile long and wide, to a depth of over twenty feet, the average allowance to each person exceeding three and a thirdi hundredweights. Much more starling, are the figures which deal with the years supply. In twelve months London consumes the contents of a lake as large in area as Hyde Park, and so deep that, if St. Paul's Cathedral were sunk in it, and the Victoria Tower, Westminster, were poised on its cross, not even the top of the Tower's pinnacle would be visible above the surface of the lake. The water in this enormous lake would fill a canal long enough to link Brighton with John o'Groats, and 500 feet wide, to a depth of eight feet; from which each inhabitant of Greater London could draw nearly 12,000 gallons, of more than fifty-three tons of water for his year's supply.

FLY IN THE OINTMENT.

'Tis useless to attempt to please
The universal throng;
Though plaudits are attained with ease,
Some censure goes along.
So through the air some tremors run
When people hear in accents grim
The voice of some disgruntled one,
"I don't think much of him!"

The favourite author of the day
Evokes some critic's ire;
The actor, struggle as he may,
Finds folks who won't admire,
And e'en the bridegroom who draws near
The alter, pale and slim,
In whispers on each side will hear,
"I don't think much of him."

—"Washington Star."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LADY HOPE'S INVENTION.

In years gone by, before hatpins were invented, we were satisfied with an elastic band, which kept the hat in position. Now that hats and bonnets are such quaint and fanciful creations, three or four hatpins are required before it is safe to venture out at all, and it is a pretty hard task to so fix these many pins comfortably without one or more of the points projecting. A most ingenious bandeau of flexible metal has just been introduced to the public by Lady Hope, and which does away entirely with the use of the obnoxious hatpin. This metal band is covered with velvet ready for use, with any shape hat, toque, or bonnet, by means of which the hat is secured to the head in the following practical manner: The velvet bandeau is sewn into the front and a little way on each side of the underpart of the shape, the ends being left free. To adjust the hat, you hold the bandeau on each side, and place your hat on the head at the angle desired, you then simply relinquish the ends of the bandeau gently, and they adjust themselves and fix the hat so firmly upon the head that nothing further is needed. Imagine the comfort at a matinee or on a long train or motor journey when you can remove your hat or readjust it in a second, and without the aid of a mirror; for if your bandeau is correctly sewn in the hat must be in position. This useful little accessory has been patented by Lady Hope, and is now on sale in the West End.

FRENCH FASHIONS ON THE STAGE.

Some of the best French models in hats and gowns are to be seen at the Royalty Theatre just now. The feminine members of Miss. Jeanne Granier's company had some very elegant "toilettes de visites" and dinner gowns, to say nothing of her own wonderful frocks. The opera coat worn in the third act of "L'education de Prince" was composed of chiffon velours in a soft shade of "vieux rose," bordered with lace applique in vandyked points, finished with an outer edging of sable and an inner one of narrow white fur, the whole lined with cream silk. Another three-quarter-length evening cape with the new kimono sleeves was of delicate yellow satin oriental, lined with flounces of lace, and having inner plain band sleeves of orange velvet, altogether a most elegant confection.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The services of the Honourable Sir Lawrence H. Jenkins, K. C. I. E., M. A. (Oxon., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department with effect from the 10th June.

The services of Captain C. F. Harold are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department with effect from the 1st March.

Mr. P. J. Taleyarkhan, B. A., LL. B, as Assistant Judge under the Provincial Civil Service Rules.

Mr. W. C. Holman, District Superintendent of Police Broach, is granted, with effect from the 1st April or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. V. V. Tilak to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.

Mr. P. B. Malabari, Bar-at-Law, to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, vice Mr. Tilak.

Mr. N. D. Ghards, B.A., LL.B., to act as Assistant Registrar, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, vice Mr. Malabari.

Mr. S. J. Murphy, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Satara is invested with appellate jurisdiction.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 27th May, with permission to prefix the ensuing annual vacation to his leave.

Mr. R. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, is appointed, in addition to his own duties, an Additional Sessions Judge in the Ahmednagar Sessions Division, under section 9 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to exercise jurisdiction in the Ahmednagar Court of Session, during the ensuing annual vacation of the Civil Courts in the Ahmednagar District, and to try all cases committed, and hear all appeals presented to the Court of Session during such vacation.

Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I. C. S., on return to duty, to act as Commissioner, N. D., vice Mr. W. Doderet, I. C. S., and during the absence of Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. W. Doderet, I. C. S., on relief, to be Collector of Ahmedabad and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., on relief, to resume charge of his appointment of Talukdari Settlement Officer.

The following gentlemen to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay:—Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., Mr. J. S. Brown, Minst C. E., Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S.

Mr. W. H. Sharp, M.A. (Oxon.), to be Principal and Professor of English Literature, Elphinstone College, Bombay, vice Mr. M. Macmillan, B.A. (Oxon.), retiring.

Leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russel, Commanding Bombay Volunteer Artillery, from 23rd March to 22nd May inclusive.

Captain B. C. Fellows, 30th Lancers (Gordon's Horse), Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor, is granted three months' leave out of India, on private affairs, including sixty days' privilege leave, with effect from the 6th April.

Mr. Rustamji Merwanji Patel, M. A., LL. B., to officiate as President of the Tribunal of Appeal, vice Mr. N. C. Macleod, B. A. (Oxon), Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. J. K. Williams, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is granted privilege leave for three months from 6th April or the subsequent date on which he is relieved.

Mr. J. M. Mackay, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., temporary Engineer under covenant, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Nasik District, vice Mr. Williams, or until further orders.

The Presidency Surgeon, Second District, to be Inspector of Factories within the local limits of the City of Bombay, vice Captain W. M. Houston, M.B., I.M.S.

Lieutenant R. E. Paget, 1st Battalion, the Royal Sussex Regiment, has been appointed extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 19th March.

Mr. G. C. Plinston to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, vice Mr. Lovat G Fraser, resigned.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

GOOD FRIDAY.

8-30 a m - Ante-Communion and Sermon
Hymns 118 and 168
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—113, 101, 122 "Story of the Cross."

Easter Day.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion plain.
Hymns—131, 333 and 125
8 a m—Holy Communion—(Choral)
Hymns—131, 134 and 178 pt. 3
8-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns 131, 134, 137, 268 and 128

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.
Alms for the all Saints Community, Magagon.

Owing to the Easter Holidays intervening there will be no issue of the "Indian Investors' Referee" this week.

HOLY CROSS UMARKHADI.

Easter Day.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a m—Holy Eucharist.
8 a m—Solemn Eucharist.
6-30 p m—Solemn Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Easter Eve.

7-30 a.m Holy Communion Plain
8-30 n m—Holy Communion - Choral
11 a m—Matins Litany Sermon and Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon

Saturd y Easter Eve.

8 a. m.—Matins and Holy Communion
7 p m—Evensong and Sermon

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Diseases and casualties incidental to youth may be safely treated by the use of these excellent Medicaments according to the printed directions folded round each pot and box. Nor is this Ointment alone applicable to external ailments; conjointly with the Pills it exercises the most salutary influence in checking inflamations situated in the interior of the body; when rubbed upon the back and chest it gives the most sensible relief in asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, and threatening consumption. Holloway's remedies are especially serviceable in liver and stomach complaints. For the cure of bad legs, all sorts of wounds, sores, and likewise scrofula and scorbutic affections, this Ointment produces a cooling and soothing feeling most acceptable to the sufferer.

ATHLETES & SELF-CONTROL

"APOLLO"

Even the most famous athletes confess to experiencing a slight feeling of nervousness immediately before the commencement of a contest. Relating his impression of his triumphant encounter with Madrali, at Olympia, on April 28, 1905, the victor admits to a sensation of *tense expectancy* which is almost as distressing as actual physical pain. Seemingly, a man in perfect training may suffer defeat through a sudden and unaccountable loss of *nervous control*. It is an open secret that many athletes whose names are household words, take the precaution of keeping their nerves in good trim with a course of the well-known nerve tonic, Phosferine, so that they may be certain no mishap will befall them at a critical moment. Don't let there be any chance of mishap, take Phosferine, and *you will find your nerves quite equal to any* EFFORT

"APOLLO" THE IDEAL ATHLETE
TELLS HOW TO AVOID WASTED EFFORT

"APOLLO" writes:—"When I left South America, some six years ago, I had a bad attack of Sciatica, which left me prostrated and totally unfit. An agent of yours in Southport recommended Phosferine, and a few bottles soon put me right again, since then I have used it for Neuralgia, and found it a real good thing. Over-training and sustained exertion tries one considerably, and for the weariness so induced, Phosferine is the only remedy that quickly pulls me round, especially have I found it give relief in the tired feeling, caused by depressing or hot weather. A good deal of brain work falls to my share in my journalistic work, and in this, Phosferine has for some years been a great friend to me, and, whenever I can, I always give it a good word, for it is a remedy that has never failed me."—June 6, 1906.

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Lassitude	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Influenza
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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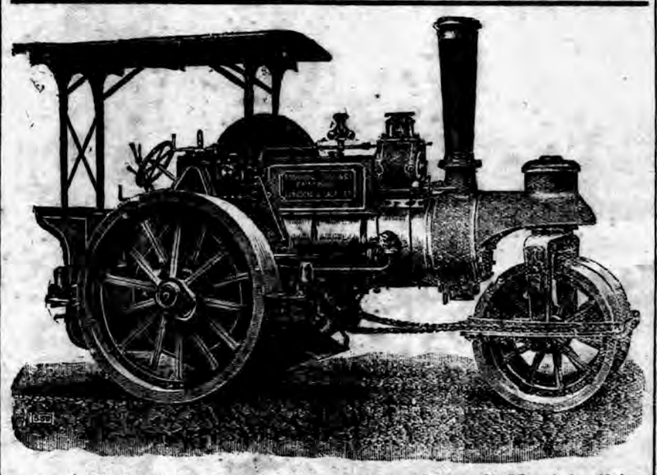

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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
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MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

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THE more one sees of ballet, the more one is convinced that its mission upon earth is to point a moral and adorn a tale. The triumph of Goodness over Badness in that best-known of all "causes celebres," "Virtue rewarded, Vice punished," or Decorousness, appears to be as necessary to ballet as in former times it was to Drurylane and Adelphi drama. It is through the conduct of the lady hero (this should not be corrected into "heroine") that the moral is pointed. It is not the moral of "Virtue is its own reward." For there is no scope for dramatic action in leaving undone the things that ought not to be done. It is the moral of "Repent in decent time and you will marry a ripping girl and have lots of money." All goes well with the lady hero of ballet until she hopelessly romps around in the regions of gilt-edged dissipation. Then there is trouble for her-him. And afterwards, when repentance has duly been plotted out with special scenic effects and "corps de ballet" the lady hero's position both secularly immediate and spiritually prospective, is better than ever it was before her-his downfall. So much for the pointing of the moral.

ADORNING THE TALE.

With regard to the adornment of the tale, considered in its relation to the studies of the ballet, perhaps I may be forgiven for presuming that the cosmic gods go to work on instructions which in essence are represented by the Biblical quotation, "Let it not be that outward adorning of plaiting the hair, and of wearing of gold, or putting on of apparel." Nor is there much work for the decorator when it comes to adorning the actual tale of the ballet. It is in that wide, wide interval of the story, bounded on its near side by the opening constituency and on its far side by the conciliatory denouement," where the adorner distinguishes himself. In the new ballet at the Alhambra, "The Queen of Spades," the tale is of a particularly inviting sort for the art of the adorner, for the lady hero, most youthfully mimed by the dashing Miss Julie Seale, goes to sleep and dreams for the best part of the performance, living over the whole stage, as it were, to the painter and decorator.

Clarke is a "rising young sculptor," who suddenly takes to falling, being tempted along the downward path by a Parisian charmer, a pack of cards, and a wondrous variety of liqueurs. Stupefied by an excess of the fascinating poison, the foolish young lady has the experience of a nightmare full of such hazardous happenings to her-himself as being awakened by her-his fairy fiancee and refreshed by her with a cup of cold water" neat " (notwithstanding that she has now come to him as his Good Spirit!), she-he recognises the spell, and handsomely accepts the sweet and patient damsel for a wife. This of course, is not a new story either in ballet or out of it, but its dress, as I have already more than hinted, afford most excellent opportunity for adornment, and the adorner certainly has taken the fullest advantage of the theatrical designers and providers who have evidently been told by the Alhambra management to spare no expense. The dances and the processions of ladies and gentlemen to represent playing cards are decidedly refreshing (I do not think a bottle of cards has been seen in London since the late Sir Augustus Harris presented one at Drury Lane in Pantomime. Although the door it was stowed "like the leaves on the strand with the cards that Alcyone had been bidding." I doubt whether the "Heathen Chinee" himself ever produced so many beautiful cards from his sleeve as Mr. Alfred Moul has shaken down from his. As to the "Valse de Liqueurs," the word "intoxicating" only mildly describes it. Every ordinary valse is that much, according to the lady hero. In the mazes of this dance at the Alhambra, eating mixes with "Chartreuse" and "Benedictine" with tragical. The whole is good hardly be said, grotesquely exciting.

MR. HICKS.

Mr. Seymour Hicks, the popular Gaiety comedian, has been playing such an angry wife leads me to remark, of course, of late like most comedians, started life as a lawyer as a lawyer of heroes tragic, "heavy fathers" and other familiar figures of melodrama and rose to the dizzy little theatre in a third rate Welsh town (I quote while standing at ease on a rail, the actor's own words) "after many years of anxious and annoying times the scene intended a very different, was provoking expressions of unsuccessfully suppressed laughter. The more he tried to do the thirst that was consuming him, the more the people in front were consumed with laughter. Mr. Hicks thought them the hardest-hearted wretches he had ever played before—until he knew what had caused all the merriment. It appeared from information received from the manager that a scene shifter, instead of lowering a back cloth of luminous clouds, had introduced into the scene of impudent [illegible] which while there was a "licensed premises" almost at his elbow in the wings would naturally strike the audience as [illegible]

MR. HICKS AT HOME.

Of course, as always, a full stage storm being entirely new House night four ago by the cat of the [illegible] and dismal hobby, which seemed to have the run of the whole establishment, and to have a particular liking for one of the rusty velvet stalls in the back row, (it often [illegible] throughout the first and second acts of a most [illegible] and has disappeared, for all the world as if it had been a real live human critic.) One night—one of those [illegible] when the waves were [illegible] mobiles high accompanied by fountains of [illegible] foam, and the hero was up to his waist in [illegible] the tabby cat strolled leisurely on from [illegible] and down to lie. It takes on a square foot [illegible] did not appear to be influenced by the storm [illegible] startled or having a death-cat fun, it [illegible] or a lull in ruler of the waves the usually composed and philosophic pussie stopped blindly about on the animated portions of the waters more like a cat on hot bricks than a cat on cold waves, and occasionally so much laughter by its antics that the stage manager ordered a [illegible] to collect its feet for an exit. [illegible] but the poor beast stands, high and dry on the stage, but he pursues his struggles manfully [illegible] storm of the storm and finally was loudly [illegible] for rescuing himself under unexpectedly [illegible] circumstances.

A POST-SCRIPT.

In this interesting account of his journey days Mr. Seymour Hicks refers to his first appearance on the stage (I am not to his first appearance of importance) at Brandon theatre. Mr. Hicks was practically introduced to London audiences by Toole, at Toole's Theatre, in Mr. J. M. Barrie's first comedy, "Walker, London." He made an immediate hit in the part of a young medical student, who, hearing while on a honeymoon up the river that he had obtained his M.D., changed his clothes and [illegible] for a frock coat still and top hat and rushed about among his friends flaunting in their faces with a stethoscope and ascertaining their [illegible] without climbed the thermometer. He was [illegible] before learning the result of his examination, but his cheers after hearing the good news, were so [illegible] that he naturally exhibited that the audience gave him a special call at the end of the scene in which he was so prominent. It was in *Walker, London*, then, that Mr. Seymour Hicks laid the first brick of his reputation for "restless energy," and his applause with which his performance was greeted certainly justified him in [illegible] the succeeding storeys of his career with the same material.

Among Mr. Seymour Hicks's companions in that wild farce, *Walker, London*, in addition to Toole himself (Toole was then [illegible] in the part of an [illegible] old gentleman with a domestic reason for [illegible] himself to be mistaken for a celebrated tra[illegible] and detained on the houseboat as an honoured [illegible] were Mr. C. M. Lowne, Miss Irene Vanbrugh, and Miss Mary Ansell. Miss Vanbrugh had a very [illegible] somewhat ordinary part to play in Mr. Barrie's [illegible] piece, and few who made her acquaintance then, were likely to have seen in the young actress the [illegible] of her Sophie Fulgarney in *The Gay Lord Q*— or her Nina in Pinero's most successful comedy, *His House in Order*. Not did Mr. Lowne, [illegible] a wooden young actor then (if it may be said with as little offence as it is intended), look like making [illegible] future, the fine comedian he has now proved himself to be at the St. James's. Miss Ansell, on the other hand, was full of the best promise. She played a [illegible] River girl in the most delightful fashion; but, [illegible] for the stage, she was so very charming that the [illegible] fell in love with her and married her, and [illegible] J. M. Barrie she bade farewell to a theatrical [illegible]

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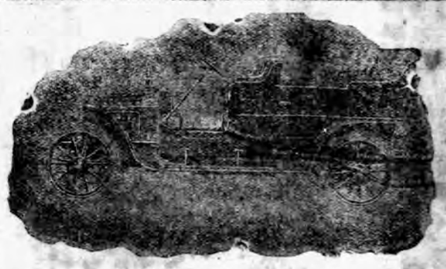

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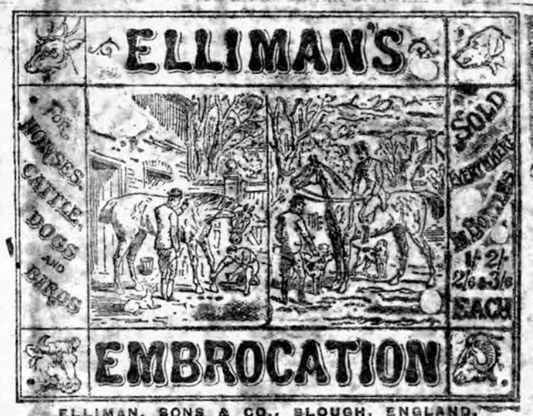

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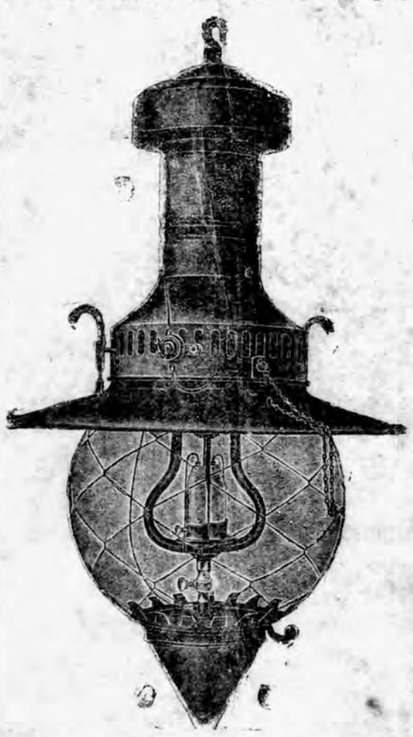

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